Denied Right to Take

Tests. Ask Damages

Mobile County Personnel Board to permit colored persons to take Civil Service examinations for published

from taking civil service examinations may shape up as the beginning of a long-range court fight to open not only ides but all municipal privileges to colling the court issue an injunction restraining the personnel Board from that it grant \$25,000 damages to the complaints.

The six persons making the complaint say that they were denied to the fact that there is a shortage for the fact that there is a shortage for the paring the suit.

In the court issue an injunction restrictions; and the complaint say that they were denied to paring the suit.

Mobile NAACP officials partly blame Negro voters for a "bad of the Advancement of Collour blame Negro voters for a

police and fire department posi-ty available for such work.
The litigants, all high school Is Asked At Mobile

a date for hearing the case.

Six ex-Gls for Rights

### **Veterans Haul City of Mobile** Into U. S. Court Over Job Bias

MOBILE, Ala.—Six World War II war veterans in Federal Six Negroes ask court to torce giving of Court here last week challenged the right of the Mobile courts' Six Negroes ask court to torce giving of MOBILE, Ala.—NAACP lawyers civil service system to deny them equal job opportunities merely here have med suit to force the because of face or color. trict Court here Tuesday.

plaint say that they were denied the fact that there is a shortage polls." the right to take examinations for of qualified men in Mobile Coun-Racial Suit Dismissal

John Langham, William F. Jones, Oscar Murphy and John F. Gray of Mobile, and Handy L. Ellis and Clarence Carson of Prichard an incorporated town a few miles north of Mobile.

CLASS ACTION SUIT

The veterans filed a class action suit contending that the Mobile County Personnel Board is in which to file a legal to show the board deprived them of any right under the constitution. No hearing date has been an incorporated town a few miles north of Mobile.

The veterans filed a class action suit contending that the Mobile County Personnel Board is a legal to take civil service tests for police and fire Jepart In contended the plaintiffs failed to show the board deprived them of any right under the constitution. No hearing date has been an incorporated town a few miles to county personnel by six Negroes which charges the suit. The defendant normally las 20 days in which to file a legal that the Mobile County personnel board. No hearing date has been to sked the personnel board from the local state of the motion was entered by the suit of the suit. The defendant normally las 20 days in which to file a legal that the Mobile County personnel board. No hearing date has been to sked the personnel board from the local state of the motion was entered by the suit of the su The local Federal Court, where John Langham, William F. Jones, MOBILE, ALA, May 1—(P)— nent he petition was filed, has not set Oscar Murphy and John F. Gray A motion was filed in Federal roes.

the Nohearing date has been sked the personnel board in a personnel sked for a declaratory judgment of the United States Constitution in depriving them of the right to take a competitive examination and qualify for jobs as policemen and firemen.

In their petition the plaintiffs are seeking a declaratory judgment and an injunction restraining and enforming the personnel board in a per

The war veterans also asked punitive damages in the amount of \$25,000.

### TWO NAACP LAWYERS

The litigants are represented by NAACP attorneys, two Alabama laywers of the organization, Arthur D. Shores and Peter A. Hall, both of Birmingham, filed the petition in the U.S. Dis-

civil service system to deny them equal job opportunities merely because of face or color.

The action, an attack on racial restrictions of banning Negroes from taking civil service examinations may shape up as the be-paring the suit.

MOBILE, Ala., March 21—(P)— CIVIL SERVICE EXAMS

MOBILE, Ala., March 21—(P)— CIVIL SERVICE EXAMS

Six Negroes are asking a federal court to force the Mobile County Personnel Board to give them civil Service examinations for public jobs.

Lawyers for the Mobile County Personnel Board to give them civil Service examinations for public jobs.

Lawyers for the Mobile County Personnel Board to give them civil Service examinations for public jobs.

Lawyers for the Mobile County Personnel Board to give them civil Service examinations for public jobs.

restrictions in such examinations motion was before the U. S. Dis-

both Birmingham.

trict Court here today seeking the 2. That an injunction be issued dismissal of a suit by six Negroe restraining the personnel board from enforcing such restrictions.

3. Damages of \$25,000.

The suit said the six Negroes were personnel board who charge they were refused Civil Service examinations because of their race.

The Mobile County Personnel Process were personnel beautiful to the six Negroes were personnel personnel

## Firemen Win Case Against L&N Road

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. - The Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen have been restrained and enjoined from using "illegal" 1941 Southeastern Carriers Conference Agreement which wongfully "displaced" Negro firemen on railrepresents were illegally disroad lines. This ringing and far reaching placed from their runs in said

> MOBILE, ALA., July 17 -(A) -Racial restrictions governing

discession of vast job signifi- passenger pools." cance was handed down here by The decision, handed down Circuit ludge Fugene Haw. June 18, 1951, climaxed a long and bitter legal fight waged on His rar-reaching decision came behalf of the firemen by Atty.

last week in an action brought Arthur D. Shores and Joseph T. by William Bester Steele against Waddy and the late Charles H. the Louisville and Nashville Houston, both of Washington Railroad Company and the Broth. D. C. The United States Supreme erhood of Locomotive Firemen Court opened the way for the and Engineeren. The decision new decision in a unanimous 8-6 said that the two defendants ruling Dec. 18, 1944. were "perpetually enjoined and Race Restrictions restrained from enforcing or Race Restrictions otherwise recognizing the bind Object Of Test Carriers Agreement of Fib. 18, 1941, or the Supplementary Agreement of Fib. 18, 1941, or the Supplementary Agreement of May 12, 1941, effective March 15, 1951.

DAMAGES DESCRIPTION OF THE Supplementary Agreement of May 12, 1941, effective March 15, 1951. city and county civil service jobs will come up for a federal court

However, the final decree de test here Wednesday. nied the prayer for "damages Federal Judge Daniel H. Thomas and attorneys' fees" but taxed will hold a hearing on the counthe court cost against the union ty personnel board's motion to The decision in effect restores dismiss a suit file by six ne-

he job rights of Negro firemen groes. Adultie n railroads, protects their sen- The Negroes are asking the ority and keeps open the flow court to knock out the racial re-

Judge Hawkins observed that strictions and allow them to take he effect of the "filegal agree examinations for jobs as city firement" was the "replacing of men and policement They conblaintiff (Steele) and other Ne tend the restrictions, limiting the, gro locomotive firemen with examinations to white applicants, white locomotive firemen junior violate their constitutional rights. in seniority to them in said Passenger Pool, brotherhood violated its statutory duty to plaintiff and the craft he represents, and reaced benefit from the contract it was prohibited by the Railway Labor Act from making;

"That the said Southeapters of Merphy and John Langham, all of Mehile and Handy L. Davis of Mehile and Handy L. Da

"That the said Southeastern of Mobile, and Handy L. Davis Carriers Conference Agreement and Clarence Carson, both of and the Supplementary Agree. Prichard. ment are null and void so far as they deprive the plaintiff and the class he represents of seniority and employment rights; that neither the Brotherhood, its members nor the defendant railroad s entitled to take any benefits therefrom; and that plaintiff and other members of the class he

## Ashby Carter Cites Effect of New Law On Job Bias Policy

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—A rigid Dixie job blas policy denving Negroes employment as postal clerks, is crumbling under the weight of a Government regulative measure militant Negro leadership and an enlightened public senti-This opinion was expressed by post offices in recent years.

Ashby B. Carter of Chicago, wide Negro carriers. The NAPE official office of the Court of Appeals upheld Judge Mullins.

Both the Brotherhood and the railroad agreed to let the Court

of post offices in the Southwest He disclosed that the Alliance and South, is studying conditions is making a vigorous fight for affecting Negro workers and job the appointment of a Negro potentials in the postal service. ON GOOD WILL TOUR

The NAPE head said that his Carter said that the Alliance good-will tour, while five years states. The three newest chaplong siege against subtle as well agrant policies of acial discrimination practiced by post-masters in Southern cities.

He wisited post offices in Texas, Louisiana, Albama and Kentucky during the past three willingness of whites to have the willingness of whites to have the color ban dropped, have paved the way for the integration of Negro clerks in Southern post offices.

Railroad

Railroad

Railroad job opportunities for Negroes.

The Alliance president said that Negro clerks are now empolyed in six Texas cities-Waco, Ausin, Fort Worth, Dallas, Galveston and Houston.

HOUSTON PROGRESSING

Houston heads the list with eighty. Negro clerks, including two women. The post office

with two; Oklahoma City, seniority sigh Olfia, with one; Mobile, Ala., The colored employes of the with five, and Birmingham, Ala., Gulf, Mobile & Ohio railroad had

ly known and odistanding presided that the colored clerks who went to work in the Birn-lingham, post office two years ago. Carter, on a seven-state tour here in forty-five years.

supervisor in the Louisville, Ky.,

post office.

108 NAPE BRANCHES

trip this time could be called a hes 108 branches in thirty-five

Carter said that Executive Or-der 9980, the all-out fight of the Tennessee, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Alliance against employment dis-

Birmingham—(ANP) — A Fedthere also has a Negro supervil eral District judge last week rulsor, who is a clerk in charge of ed in favor of Negro firemen and carriers, colored and white alike, against the Brotherhood of Rail-Carter said that Little Rock road Trainmen in blout over

with three, are among the cities been denied seniority rights when

they were transferred from one

Judge devbourn H. Lynn ruled that colored workers who have been transferred from steam locomotives to diesel locomotives must be allowed to retain their seniority rights the same as white employes making the same transfer.

A runing by District Judge Clarence Mullins last year grant-ing the seniority rights was appealed by the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen. The Circuit

railroad agreed to let the Court of Appeals rulings stand without

MOBILE, Ala.—In a far-reaching decision involving office board that heard testimony jobs in the state, city and county eral job bias, the Fair Employment Board of the U. S. at that time. Civil Service Commission asked that body to compel the Alabama Board Confests postmaster at Mobile, to cease discrimination against Negro Alabama Board Confests eligibles for clerk positions in the post office here.

hearing in the case of doseph N Stevens, a timpoint war veteran who held number two position on the 1948 register with a rating of 97. The highest ranking eligible, Walter H. Samples, with 1641, is also a ten-point Negro war vet.

Board Cites violege training, and the remaining three are high school graduates."

Stevens, a timpoint war veteran who held number two position on the 1948 register with a rating of 97. The highest ranking eligible, who were appointed on the occasion when the Negro eligibles were non-selected, had less than a high school education.

Board Cites violege training, and the remaining three are high school graduates."

MOBILE, Ala., July 19.—The eral court," Shores said.

Tully termed the suit "an aggres-believes it has the lights. Mobile County Pragner Board who held number two position on the Occasion when the Negro eligibles who were appointed on the occasion when the Negro eligibles were non-selected, had less than a high school education.

Board Tully termed the suit "an aggres-believes it has the lights.

The highest ranking eligible, where federal rights are concerned, the case should go to federal rights.

The highest ranking eligible, who were appointed on the occasion when the Negro eligibles who were non-selected, had less than a high school education.

Board Tully termed the suit "an aggres-believes it has the lights.

The highest ranking eligible, who were appointed on the occasion when the Negro eligibles who were non-selected, had less than a high school education.

Board Tully termed the suit "an aggres-believes it has the lights.

The highest ranking eligible, who were appointed on the occasion when the Negro eligibles who were provided press.

The highest ranking eligible who were appointed on the occasion when the Negro eligibles who were non-selected, had less than a high school education who were appointed on the occasion when the Negro eligibles who were appointed on the occasion when the Negro eligibles who were appointed on the occasion when the Negro eligibles who

liam B. Taylor, but all white eligi-

recommended that the Civil Servicc Commission restore the names of fifteen Negro eligibles to the lor and dropped from the potentia' employment list. Stevens' name was included.

the Negro eligibles should be re- were appointed. stored to the active register in ac. HAD TO FILL JOBS cordance with their relative standing. Further, that they be certiaccorded such eligibles.

years until apparently forced to do so in late 1948 as a result of Presidnt Truman's Executive Order 9980.

policy and practice of the post. Prichard and Chickasaw. bles certified at the time were employed in that capacity.

policy and practice of the post-master at Mobile . . . have violating the property of the Negroes Araboyed in that capacity.

The Francisco Franci The Fair Employment Board ter and spirit of Executive Order said the result tions secommended that the Civil Servery 1980 by discriminating against rights guaranteed 1980 by discriminating rights guaranteed 1 Negroes on account of race and Cons color . . .

It was disclosed that since the active register who had been issuance of Executive Order 9980 "considered" three times by Tay. in July, 1948, that of sixty-five tack against long-established cas-torneys for the National Associawhite applicants on two postal clerk registers, sixty-three were appointed. However, from the same registers only five of twen-The board's petition said that ty Negro applicants available

The successive names of a number of Negroes on one of the registers gave the postmaster no alfied without reference to the num- ternative but to appoint four of -Top Exclude Them ber of considerations previously them or leave the positions unfilled.

NEGROES RANKED HIGH

The board urged that if the Mo bile "appointing officer fails to select the Negro eligibles certified hired a Negro clerk in thirty to him, he shall submit the spenior to him. cific reasons for non-selection to do. The board asked a U. S. District the Fair Employment Officer of Court to dismiss a suit which seeks

Stevens appealed to the Fair Mobil County's civil service sys-cision of Postmastar. The board found that of the fif- cision of Postmaster General The suit was field by six Mobile teen Negro eligibles on the 1948 Jesse Donaldson that racial dis-County qNegroe They contended the post of the North Postmaster passed over by the Mo- crimination was not involved to the property of the prop

of the Postal Alliance, represented asaw appeal. J. O. Watson of Mobile, stitution. president of the Alliance branch Albert J. Tully, attorney for the

## board request followed a more years of college training, Negroes Civil Service Suit tion was one of federal rights.

The board charged "that the patrolmen and firemen in Mobile are white.

amendment of the United States

personnel board Negroes' suit as "ar Aggr tom."

Mobile Claims Right

MOBILE, July 18 (AP)—Do cities The board urged that if the Mo and counties have the right to ex-

register passed over by the Mobile postmaster, "Six are college his failure to receive an appointgraduates; six have had one or

W. C. Jason. welfare director

County qNegree they contended the personne the personne that punlawfully barred them from taking examinations for city patrolmen and firemen in Mobile Prichard and Chick

Stevens at the Washington hear.
Stevens at the Washington hear.
Arthur D. Shores, Birmingham.
attorney for the six, told the court ing. J. L. Leflore of the Mobile the restriction was a denial of equal NAACP pleaded the discrimina rights guaranteed by the 14th tion charge in Mobile before the Amendment to the Federal Con-

was a right given by state law, and that the 14th Amendment did not apply.

But Shores contended the ques-

Walter H. Samples, with 10641, is a high school education.

BOARD CITES VIOLATION

"The report added that the eligibles' educational and experience qualifications were equal to and in some instances, superior to passed over and denied jobs as clerks by Mobile Postmaster Wil.

Were non-selected, had less than a high school education.

BOARD CITES VIOLATION

"The report added that the eligibles' educational and experience qualifications were equal to and in some instances, superior to those of some of the white eligibles' educational and experience qualifications were equal to and in some instances, superior to those of some of the white eligibles" appointed.

Shores said there had been a New Shores said there had been

Federal Judge Daniel H. Thomas took under advisement the personnel board's motion to dismuiss the suit. Both sides were asked to file briefs by July 30.

The suit was filed by John F Gray, William F. Jones, Oscar Murphy and John Langham, all of Mofor the bile, and Handy L. Davis and Clarcaribed the ence Carson, both of Prichard.

e at- The action was preparted by attion for the Advancement of Colored People.

Judge Mullins quoted-

### Appeals Court upholds Negro firemen's plea

BY LANE CARTER News staff writer

lins has been upheld by the U. S. Court of Appeals for the Fourt District, it was learned at the Federal Building today.

In concurring with the opinion of board Supervises city as well as a new move to wipe out radial and public jobs. Strictions on filling public jobs. The three members of the board petition of present the filling public jobs. The three members of the board petition of petition of petition of petition of petition of petition of the fourth petition of p

Judge Mullins, the higher court has county civil service jobs. quoted his opinion at length. Court Board Chairman Fred Arn said

attaches say it is whemely rare the letters complained that the six Negroes for a higher court to do this.

QUOTING THE Mullins opinion the Court of Appeals reversed a decision of Judge Sterling Lutcheson, of the District Court of the gardless of race, color or creed."

Eastern Division of Virginia in favor of the union of Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers

Board Chairman Fred Arm and 3. Damages of \$25, to the gardless complained that the six Negroes were denied the right to size Civil Service tests for police and fire department jobs because they are Negroes.

There was no immediate indication when the court will hear the suit.

Locomotive Firemen and Engineers

Mullins ruled against the union but against the Gulf, Mobile & Ohio Railroad, which was named defendant in this particular case.

over the case at the time it was tion with Civil Service examinamotive Firemen and Engineers.

filed that the firemen were seek-tions was filed by six Negro residents here. filed that the firemen were seek-tions was filed by six Negro resi-ing promotion to engineers, court dents here attaches said. This was not true, The suit, which seeks \$25,000 in they said.

Ask Mobile Board Jo End Restrictions

MOBILE, RGb. 19 (AP) - A group A ruling in favor of the seniority of Mobile Regroes, turned to the rights of Negro railroad firemen by a new move to wipe out radel strictions on filling public jobs.

Locomotive Firemen and Engineers Last week a group representing and of the Atlantic Coast Line Rail, the National Association for Adroad. The firemen had charged vancement of Colored People apthe union with seeling to prive pealed unsuccessfully to the City them of their seniority rights.

The loss in which Judge Mullins upheld the seniority rights of the firemen was brought by Matt Mitchell, a Negro prive by Matt Mitchell, a Negro firemen, on behalf of 28 other firemen. Judge Mullins ruled against the union but

hey said.

punitive damages, charged the The firemen merely wanted their county with field the constitutional eniority rights as firemen estab-law by denying Negroes the right lished, they explained. to take examinations required for Judge Mullins' opinion was quot-prospective Mobile police patrolto take examinations required for

6 Mobile Negroes Sue To Take City Job Tests

By the Associated Press

MOBILE, Ala., Mar. 22.-Six Negroes are asking a Federal Court to force the Mobile County Personnel Board to give them Civil Service examinations for public Hearing Set in Mobile jobs.

Lawyers for the National Asso-Lawyers for the National Asso-ciation for the Advancement of Negro Job Dispute

Service tests for police and fire zens.

Federal Judge Frank Hooper denied a motion to dismiss a \$275,-000 suit brought by two Montgom-THE FIREMEN had asked for the MOBILE, March 21 (U.P.)—A suit men against the Atlanta and West lobs their seniority rights entitled to stop Mobile County from enforcthem to. A misconception arose ing racial requirements in connec- against the Brotherhood of Loco-

> a motion to distriss the suit against other defendants, fisted as Atlanta lodges of the Brotherhood and J. L. Wiggins, of 10 Moreland Ave., N. E., a union represent-

lished, they explained.

Judge Mullins' opinion was quoted by Judge John J. Parker, chief judge of the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals.

The firemen were represented information judgment against the racial restrictions was prepared by four attorney for the union and Frank ple.

The petition for a declaratory judgment against the racial restrictions was prepared by four attorney for the union and Frank ple.

The petition for a declaratory judgment against the racial restrictions was prepared by four attorney for the union and Frank ple.

The petition for a declaratory for "more definite information" on charges.

Negro Firemen Clyde Dallis and Joe W. Glehn, both of Montgomery beautiful attorney for the railroad. tive firemen employed by the Atlanta West Point Railroad." Negroes charge they are being discriminated against because of their race and are not "receiving fair and bona fide representa-

tion under the Ranway Labor

Act from the Buotherhood.

In addition to damages, Negroes seek an injunction, restitution of their seniority rights, and court costs.

men and Prichard foliceman. The In concurring with the opinion of board supervises city as well as udge Mullins, the higher court has county civil service jobs.

How the personnel court is a service system. The personnel court is a service system. The Negroes contended they were defined the right to take expected his opinion at length. Court is a service system. The Negroes contended they were defined the right to take expected his opinion at length. Court is a service system. The Negroes contended they were defined the right to take expected his opinion at length. Court is don't be said the six Negroes and from enforcing such restrictions.

3. Danges of \$25.60.

The suit said the six Negroes contended they were defined the right to take expected his opinion at length. Court is don't be suit said the six Negroes contended they were defined the right to take expected his opinion at length. Court is don't be suit said the six Negroes contended they were defined the right to take expected his opinion at length. Court is don't be suit said the six Negroes contended they were defined the right to take expected his opinion at length. Court is don't be suit said the six Negroes contended they were defined the right to take expected his opinion at length. Court is don't be suit said the six Negroes were defined they opinion at length. Court is don't be suit said the six Negroes contended they were defined the right to take expected his opinion at length. Court is don't be suit said the six Negroes were defined the right to take expected his opinion at length. Court is don't be suit said the six Negroes were defined they right to take expected his opinion at length. Court is don't be suit said the six Negroes contended they were defined they were defined they were defined they were defined they right to take expected his opinion at length. Court is don't be suit said the six Negroes contended his don't be suit said the six Negroes contended his don't be supperfect to the six Negroes contended his don't be suit said the

## Claims Right To Deny Civil Service Jobs To Negroes

MOBILE, Ala. —(ANP)— The Mobile County Personnel broard claimed last week that it has a right to bar Negrous from taking civil service examinations for public jobs.

The board asked the Federal District court to dismiss suit brought by six enegrous seems the elimination of racial restrictions in Mobile county's civil service system.

The families content that the personnel board to the them from taking examinations for city patrolmen and firemen in Mobile, Prichard and Chickasaw.

chard and Chickasaw.

Counsel for the complainants as-serted that the restrictions imposed by the board denied equal rights guaranteed to citizens of the United States by the 14th Amendment to the U. S. Constitution.

In attacking the Negroes' suit, Atty. Albert J. Tulley for the Personnel Board made no reference to the U. S. Constitution, but described the suit as "an aggressive attack against a long established custom." From Tulley's statement it appeared that the suit placed southern custom in competition with established law.

Tulley asserted that the right to apply for and hold public jobs in the state, county or city was a right conferred by state law, and that the 14th Amendment did not apply.

## Ark. Negroes Win Fight

A mass protest by Negroes against cutive secretary, Urban league; and a house-approved measure to put a C. H. Jones, editor-publisher, South white conductor or brakeman in ern Mediator-Journal charge of every Pullman car operiting in Arkansas proved success-, Earlier Atty. Lawrence Burrow.

ful here last week when a senate representing the Pullman company, said that "this bill right of with the Pullman company, said that "this bill right of with the Pullman conductor's union," besored and introduced by Rep Paul cause "naturally, they want to get was allegedly designed to protect white mothers and bill remain from Negro porters. Single car Pullman room novements currently have Negro porters in parts.

Van Dalsem had said, in support of the bill, that "single on these Pullman cars with just a Negro porter, it's best for the protection of these women and children — on any Pullman in the state — or

of these women and children — on any Pullman in the state — or that we have white conductors on those cars."

As soon as the news get around that the house had passed the measure and sent it to the senate for action, several Negro groups joined to protest the bill as a "slap in the

face to Arkansas Negroes."

The first organization to oppose the bill was the Veterans Good Government association, headed by Charles Bussey. Its executive committee demanded that the senate hold a public hearing on the bill before voting on it. Bussey said:

"The association wishes to ask Mr. Van Dalsem to elaborate on the Negro 'situation' of which he speaks - the situation which requires that white women and children be protected from Negro Pullman porters.

"We feel that Mr. Van Dalsem's statement is a direct attack upon the reputation of the Negro population as a whole and we believe that passage of the bill with the obviously prejudiced thinking which Mr. Van Dalsem harbors within himself would deal a serious blow to the progressive thinking of the Arkansas people."

At the public hearings, half a dozen Negroes were present to argue against the approval of the bill before the public service corpora-tions committee of the senate. They included Dr. J. M. Robinson, vet-eran politician, the Rev. G. W. Blakely, pastor of Bethel A. M. E.

Church; I. S. McClinton of the LITTLE ROCK, Ark. - (ANP) - young Democrats; Harry Bass, exe-

# Charles P. Howard, Cong. William were assigned seniority in group Dawson and A. Clayton Powell, Ir ex-Congressman Vito Marcantonic Senators Herbert Lehman, William Langer and Hubert Humphrey. "This is a step in the right direction. But there is still much be done at the Bureau before it be comes a shining example of the employees and allowances for white employees and allowances for white employees and in permanent discrimination against colored employees. They accuse the Union of conniving craft last week at the Bureau of Printing and Engraving. "My union will now concern it practices" Washington. Washin

of Printing and Engraving.

This is the first time in history that the government's money factory has employed Negroes as either apprentices or journeymen in the plate printing craft. Upon completion of their apprenticeship the plate printers will receive lourneymen's pay which amounts to 125 per day.

These appointments were louded to the control of their colourneymen's pay which amounts the lourneymen's pay which amounts th

the Fair Employment Practice Board of the Civil Service commission, and finally to the President of the United States by means of correspondence, picket lines and ewspaper reporters.

ing that the agency was discriminating against Negro employees by falling to appoint them as appren group of dining car employees tices in the plate printing craft want the United States Supreme and recommended the immediate Court to review the decisions of appointment of qualified Negro lower Federal courts holding that

applicants. The fight which finally led to protect its colored members are racial distribution in collective bargaming agreement.

Workers of America in the but Thomas E. Hayes and other reau, in coordination with the An-ti-Discrimination Committee. of

the UPW. Among organizations which Join ed in the fight were the Improved Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks of the World, the Fratamal Council of Newro Churches in America, the NAACP, the United feteria Workers, the Ameri gion, the American Country oman Rights, and a spec

The dining car workers say that son, Mrs. Therese Robinson, Mrs. The dining car workers say that under an agreement entered between the railroad and union, waitlism Charles P. Howard, Cong. William Brayen and A Clayton Powell Tr.

"My union will now concern it ing with the railroad in these

the Anti-Discrimination Committee of UPWA who also actively engaged in the campaign stated that "This victory is all the more important because the plate printing craft is one of the stilled ment was carried to top executives in the Treasury department of which the bureau is part to the Congress through congres

## In February of last year, the Case to High Court

WASHINGTON (NNPA) a labor union is not obligated to

dining car workers petition for a review of the decision of the Ninth United States Circuit Court af-firming the judgment of the south-ern division of the Federal District Court for the Northern District of California.

The District Court on Jan. 19 dismissed their complaint a fainst the Union project Railroad company, Oipting Car Employees Union Local 272, and James G. B. Bridoll. The Court ruled that it lacked jurisdiction and denied the colored dining car workers the right to file an amended complaint.

Pay. Rating Discrimination

WASHINGTON

After several attempts to confer with the owners of the store failed, the picket lines were organized. On various lines have been veterans' groups, student groups, ministers, wives and union leaders,

According to Mrs. Annie Stein, secretary of the committee, pickets will be thrown up on Friday afternoons in addition to the Thursday evening and Saturday

An effort has been made, she revealed, to obtain a conference between Moses Hecht, retired president of the department store, and Dr. Mary Church Terrell, chairman of the committee.

To Stop D

By STANLEY ROBERTS (Courier Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON-President Truman, by Executive Or der on Saturday, directed the Department of Defense t climinate race discrimination in all defense contracts an

war orders.

Specifically, the President ordered military authorities in placing war mets to include in all contractors and sub-contractors "shall not claim to make a faced with dismission that contractors and sub-contractors "shall not claim to missal because of their refusal discriminate because of race, creed or color."

thority to any other military or cific FEPC order. civilian officers or officials of The executive order to the their respective departments, and military was not an FEPC as

Mr. Truman gave each military establishment, the Army, Navy and Air Force the right of police contractors in private in dustry and to assure compliance with his order.

The men, James P. Taylor, Howard Taylor, and Charles Blake, charge that they were denied membership in Local 511 of the Brotherhood, for white employes, "solely because of their transactions related to such contract." and were offered the arms.

discretion, may delegate such au dent Truman had signed a spe-

"Mes confer upon any such such, but it gave the Department officials die power to make fur of Defense the right, authority ther delegations of such authority and responsibility of enforcing ty within their respective repartial remployment practices.

The expected Truman FEPC commission Order was reported,

In order for the Government at press time, back again at the Department of the Budget for "further study."

Suit Agains

WASHINGTON - A suit challenging segregation among locals of the Railroad Brotherhoods has been filed in District Court here. There is strong belief, however, that the lissue will be settled before the case is brought to trial.
Joseph Wadde, Washington attorney, has brought suit for three I missal because of their refusal The order applies to all types to be in a position to see that and kinds of thing discrement practices are fair employment pra

He said that the Secretaries of tracts or subcontracts."

Detense, Army, Navy and Air Torce may "exercise the authority herein conferred and in their discretion, may delegate such au dent Truman had signed.

WASHINGTON - The U. ourth Circuit Court of Appeals court, ruling, in another n Acgro railroad workers the Brotherhood of Locomo groes were not union members, meld, N. J., for periods ranging the union was obligated to protect their interests, the decision declared that the underlying principle was the same in the current case.

UNION STRIPPED

meld, N. J., for periods ranging from a few months to almost 30 years.

Earlier, the court upheld the dismissal of Dorothy Bailey, former employee of the U. S. Employment case.

Counsel for the fired postal employee. nd the Brotherhood of Locomo-

The firemen lost the first

discriminatory Southeast Carriers declared.

Conference Agreement of February, 1941, a clevery contrived union device which provided that the per cent of Wegro could not exceed 50 per cent of the workers in each class of service for cially in the South" he showed

the railroad company
The court agreed the this system had the effect of pullifying seniorit and otherwise discriminated directly a linst Negro workers. The sysem did not guarantee there would be a 50 per cent proportion; it established a ceiling, but no minumum.

ANOTHER "SCHEME" Also sustained in the Appeals

Court decision was the plaintiffs' contention that the "forced promotion examination" was unfair and aimed at getting rid of Negro workers. Under this plan workers who could not pass promotional examinations would be discharged. The plan was initiated without consulting the workers and without giving them previous notice, it was revealed.

The decision also said that the WASHINGTON-The U. S. Surailroad company was as liable preme court last week affirmed the as the union in the action. Call-loyalty firings of 26 postal working attention to the now historic ers, mostly Negroes, who had Steele-Tunstall decisions of 1944, served in post offices of Cleveland, which established that while Ne Detroit. Philadelphia and Plain-groes were not union members, field, N. J., for periods ranging

1947. Original plantiffs were Willie J. Roles and W. M. Gowan; designed to aid operating efficin the country arrangements were
ency. In no uncertain language
several others were named plainthe decision deplores the vicious
affig. Principal designed were aims of the union and defends

According to Mr. Waddy, this Court Divides decision will undoubtedly affect the five other similar cases filed court of laws has no place in refround and noted appeal in June, by his office and now pending.

The appeals case was "It is difficult to determine the fact that the court twice had di-1950. The appeals case was "It is difficult to determine the vided equally on the issue would through Nelson C Jackson, Pont official as saying: argued before Judges Parker full implications of this decision seem to indicate sharp conflict in Soper and Dobie in Baltimore on at this time. However, it is fairly the minds of some of the justices Nov. 21, 1950, by Attorneys Joseph C. Waddy of Washington,
and Oliver W. Hill of Richmond,
affect the future of Negro brakewithout affording fin and other railwen, switchmen and other railthe minds of sollie of the jaminds of sollie of th The Appeals Court decision last road workers bedeviled by racial reek declared void the bluntly discrimination," Attorney Waddy

ers in each class of service for cially in the South," he observed.

The late Atty. Charles H. Hous. The union is now stripped of ployees argued that the President's con headed the counsel that filed its traditional contention that the loyalty order is unconstitutional in that it gives judicial powers to a civilian heard and condemns the

hood of remen and the right of Negro workers to and Jews and others will and the Atlantic contend for equal opportunity speak out in opposition to the and treatment.

While it may be argued that a

subversive, Justice Douglas wrote: while making the comb itself?" A disloyalty trial is the most Jackson asked. branded for life as a person unThe report was compiled, he with a complete list of job worthy of trust or confidence. To continued, by Harold O. DeWitt, make that condemnation without industrial secretary on long trust or said that erucial event in the life of a pubworthy of trust or confidence. To confidence, the condemnation without industrial secretary, on loan from means of protest had been expendence the matter would be a condemnation without industrial secretary, on loan from means of protest had been expendence. make that condemnation where the Richmond, Va., office of the hausted the matter would be cies of a fair trial is abhorrent to league. fundamental justice."

I fied to their alleged disloyalty. As ISO Uphold a matter of fact in the Bailey case, chairman of the Loyalty Board expressed doubt that statements of the informant were given under

## iscrimination At 2 Atom Plants

President's Orders Violated At Paducah, Georgia Projects, National Urban League Says

Atlanta, June 26 (AP)—The National Urban League asserted today that Presidential directives against racial were aims of the union and defends willfully" used against Negroes discrimination were being violated at two Southern atomicen and the right of Negro workers to and Jews and others who dare energy plants.

River projects the Atomic gated basis. Energy Commission

The report Southern field director for the league, the nation's largest social change customs and patterns that

unity to defend hims if.

In his concurring purion, barring the Attorney ceneral from hydrogen bomb to present dearbitrarily listing organizations as mocret, it you don't practice it

while dealing primarily with president of Carwford Greenewalt, of the Savannah River project near Clarence Mitchell, Washington Augusta Ga the report said

other areas of American life.

Both Mrs. Bailey and the postal employees were denied the right employees were denied the right to face informants who had testi-

Only in the construction trades. Named in the report were the the report related, were Negroes Daducah. Ky., and Savannah employed, and then on a segre-

> Dewitt added that in the clerical fields none were baing hired even as apprentices and quoted a du

> "We have not come here to expect to live up to.'

### Will Go to Court

DeWitt said one man was used to interview all Negro applicants

carried to Crawford Greenewalt,

Accusing Welfare Aide of

'Disloyalty' to South

By WHN N. POPHAM Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

in the conduct of a legislative in-law. She admitted signing the petivestigating (composite that has tion, but pointed out that it was questioned a score of Georgia wel-legislation recommended by both fare workers on their attitude to- major political parties. manent fair-employment laws.

social, racial and political philoso-ruling that no person be barred phies of the South, and has re- from church services because of sulted in The Atlanta Constitu- race or color. Mr. Mims implied tion's editorially demanding a that this showed Miss Chappell to "public anology" from the commit-tee chairman. The newspaper also licies. cited some of the committee's charges as "a tragic and cynical

A light of the hearings has been the appearance of a number of witnesses, largely drawn from of witnesses, largely drawn from the difference on all groups, in defense of Miss Loretto Chappell, a Georgia woman of distinguished ancestry accused of being disloyal to Southern traditions. The Daughters of the American Revolution chapter to which she belongs has declared that the attacks study of Welfare Department adon her represent "an attempt to break forn the standards of pub-lic series."

Her counsel has charged that the committee's line of fluestioning

clearly indicates "an attempt to equate liberal views on racial segregation policies and sympathy for fair-employment legislation with communism." They have stated that at most the committee has shown their client to be in line with a Truman Democrat.

Competence Affirmed

Miss Chappell is chief of the associations. Child Welfare Division, State Wel-fare Department. Her record of mittee called more than twenty professional competence has been supported by the Georgia Chapter Social Workers.

The investigating committee is composed of eight members, chosen jointly from the Georgia State from time to time in Atlanta, and House and Senate, with State Rep- is scheduled to report to the next ert Kennon, Atlanta university resentative Bush Mims as chair- session of the State Legislature, man. It was directed by legislative which convenes in January, 1952.

resolution to study the general administration of the Welfare Department.

When Miss Chappell was called PROTESTS as a witness, Representative Mins harged that she was "a red from the bottom of your feet to the top Legislators Under Fire After lawyers later accused Mr. Mims of calling her a Communist, but he answered that he had only called her a "red." The Atlanta Constiuttion termed this answer "double talk" and called for an apology by Mr. Mims.

The committee then questioned ATLANTA, April 7 - Wide- Miss Chappell about signing five spread interest has developed here years ago a petition for a perma-

ward racial segregation and par with a local faction of the Unitarian Church that wanted to con-Testimony has emphasized the form with the national church's

### Questioned About Books

She also was asked about pubuse of the hysteria of the times lished books dealing with matters for selfish political purposes." of race, cast, economics and early Russian political experiments, which were in the Welfare Department's library. Miss Chappell replied that as a lover of books she believed they should be read, where as Communists believed some should be banned.

Miss Chappell's lawyers charged that the committee was giving its ministration a secondary role, and was seeking to challenge a State employe's freedom to petition, freedom to worship as one pleases and freedom to read what one

pleases. Witnesses, including several lawyers and a doctor, some of them childhood friends of Miss Chappell, came to her defense as a woman of sincere religious convictions. Each witness was questioned on views about segregation and fair-employment legislation, and several about their religious

Later in the hearings the comprofessional social workers in the Welfare Department who were the American Association of familiar with administrative practices. Each was questioned about

segregation views. The committee holds its hearings

## regation Isn't Discrimination! ant Lockheed Boss Explains

ATLANTA - There will be no discrimination at the Georgia division of the Lockheed Aircraft corporation, J. V. Carmichael vice president and general manager of the Marietta, Ga., bomber plant, told an NAACP committee last week. 10 C

But there will be segregation, he said!

The committee headed by Chas.

W. Greenlea, local newspaper rereporter, asked Carmichael for a "clarification of his statement in which he said the Georgia plant, which is tooling up to manufacture B-47 jet bombers, will follow "Southern tradition and maintain segregation in its racial policies."

The plant manager who ran for governor against old Gene Talmadge, assured the committee

that there would be no "discrimination" at the plant.

He said that tentative plans call for "allocation of areas" in the huge plant, and he preferred this term to "segregation." Illustrating the plant arrangements he said all workers will be under one roof, with no partitions or separate rooms.

"Some groups of Negro workers

will operate shearing machines at one location, while across the aisle will be another hundred or so white workers operating hydraulic presses." This arrangement will be followed throughout the plant, with various jobs and operations, he said.

The plant already employs 5,000 workers and expects to have more than 30,000 when it starts actual production. At present, 300 Negroes are all employed as maintenance workers. One Negro, Robgraduate, is on the staff as "industrial relations assistant."

ATLANTA. (ANP) - There will be no discrimination at the Georgia Division of the Lockheed Aircraft Corporation, James V. Carmichael, vice-president and general manager of the Marietta bomber plant, told an NAACP commitskilled jobs. Colored white collar tee last week. workers will be employed in all departments, he said, and colored organizations would be called upon to help recruit work its. The plant expects to hire about 500 persons per week beginning in January.

The committee, headed by

Charles W. Greenlea, a reporter, asked Carmichael for a "clarification" of his statement to white reporters that the plant, which is tooling up to manufacture B-47 jet bombers, will follow "Southern tradition and maintain segrega-tion in its recial policies."

The plant manager, who ran for governor against old Ge Talmadge, assured the committee that there would be no "discrimination" at the plant, He accused the press of distorting his state-

The plant already employs 5,000 workers and expects to have more then 30,000 when it starts actual production. At present 300 colored persons are all employed as maintenance workers, except Robert Kennon, Atlanta University graduate, now on the staff as "industrial relations assistant."

Carmichael said he told the as sembled 5,000 workers that colored and whites would work under the same roof and at the same rates of pay for similar jobs. He told the NAACP committee that an extensive recruiting program was being planned to find skilled colored workers.

Must Pay Back Wages Covering Long Period When Seniority Rights and Employment

CHICAGO. — (ANP) — Swift & Co., the largest of Packinghouse Workers Union, found the nation's "Big Four" meat packing companies, last week deliberate and persistent policy was found guilty of refusing to hire 13 Negro women at its of hiring only women of the white plants here. It was ordered to hire the women at once. Swift must pay the women back wages from Novem—with the union.

Swift must pay the women back wages from Novem—with the union.

The 13 women involved are:

Doris Clemons, Johnniemae Belfor work at the plant. Semiority ployment office daily were beingmer, Marie Baswell, Bernie Mittights of the women also are returned down.

The union had verified these ton, Emma Lewis, Delsy Brooks, Charges by sending two white wo-Gladys Packer, Willie Mae Baker, Co., ing on a grievance filed by the men to apply for jobs. Swift hired Ollie Mae Brown, Verlene Harris, Co.,

The union had verified these ton, Emma Lewis Dalsy Brooks, arbiter Ralph T. Seward, act-charges by sending two white wo Gladys Packer, Willie Mae Baker, ing on a grievance filed by the men to apply for jobs. Swift hired Union, found the company guilty women admitted they had no experience or qualifications for the union's profite un sistent policy of hiring only wo- jobs.

men of the white race," in viola- The union disclosed that the tion."

tion of its contract with the uncompany had stationed a janitor in the outer employment office where he screened applicants and Doris Clemons, Johnniemae Belallowed only white persons to enact with the interpretation of the white winer has a firm policy to include "our own fair employment practices as a firm policy to include "our own fair employment practices as a firm policy to include "our own fair employment practices as a firm policy to include "our own fair employment practices as a firm policy to include "our own fair employment practices as a firm policy to include "our own fair employment practices as a firm policy to include "our own fair employment practices as a firm policy to include "our own fair employment practices as a firm policy to include "our own fair employment practices as a firm policy to include "our own fair employment practices as a firm policy to include "our own fair employment practices as a firm policy to include "our own fair employment practices are plant. Seniority rights of the woman fair employment practices are plant. Seniority rights of the woman fair employment practices are plant. Seniority rights of the woman fair employment practices are plant. Seniority rights of the woman fair employment practices are plant. Seniority rights of the woman fair employment practices are plant. Seniority rights of the woman fair employment practices are plant. Seniority rights of the woman fair employment practices are plant. Seniority rights of the woman fair employment practices are plant. Seniority rights of the woman fair employment practices are plant. Seniority rights of the woman fair employment practices are plant. Seniority rights of the woman fair employment practices are plant. Seniority rights of the woman fair employment practices are plant. Seniority rights of the woman fair employment practices are plant. Seniority rights of the woman fair employment practices are plant. Seniority rights of the woman fair employment practices are plant. Seniority rights of the woman fair em Brooks, Gladys Packer, Willie volved in the test case said a lowing provisions which the Unior Mac Baker, Ollie Mac Brown, company official asked her to help requires in all of its contracts:

Workene Harris, and Betty Mont-recruit more white women for "The company agrees that it will work at Swift "because we had in the company agrees that it will because we had in the company agrees that it will because we had in the company agrees that it will be the company agrees that the company agrees that it will be the company agrees that the

ing as a "forward step in the un-them." ion's program to combat race dis-crimination."

He pointed out that the union has a firm policy to include "our own fair employment practices safeguards in all contracts with

Lasley had reference to the following provisions which the Union requires in all of its contracts:

"The company agrees that it will give fair and reasonable consideration to any applicant or employee regardless of race, sex, col-or, creed, nationality or membership in the union."

The Chicago union based its argument in the case on the fact that white women without any experience were being hired at the company while Negro women

### Chicago Packinghouse Refused To Hire Women

CHICAGO - (ANP) - Swift and Co., the largest of the nation's "Big Four" meat packing companies, last week was found guilty of refusing to hire 13 Negro women at its plants here. It

Swift must pay the women back wages from November 1950, the time they applied for work at the plant. Seniority rights of the women also are retroactive to that date

gram to combat race discrimina-

work at Swift "because we had give fair and reasonable considera- its contract with the union. Russel R. Lashley, vice presi-so many colored people during the tion to any applicant or employee dent of the UPWA, hailed the rul-war, and now we can't get rid of regardless of race, sex, color, creed, nationality or membership in the union." atlanta

The Chicago union based its argument in the case on the fact that white women without any experience were being hired at the company while Negro women who crowded the company employment office daily were being turned ing as a "forward step in the

Packing Co. Told To

Hire Women At Once

Swift must pay the women back wages from November, 1950, the

found the company guilty of "following a deliberate and persistent policy of hiring only women of the white race," in violation of

### 13 Women Involved

The 13 women involved are: Doris Clemons, Johnniemae Belmer, Marie Braswell, Bernice Mitchell, Pauline Wilson, Gloria Thornton, Emma Lewis, Daisy Brooks, Gladys Packer, Willie M. Baker, Ollie M. Brown, Verlene Harris and Betty Montgomery.

Russell R. Lasley, vice president of the UPWA, hailed the rulunion's program to combat race discrimination." He asserted that the union has a firm policy to include "our own fair employment practices safeguards in all contracts with the packers."

The Chicago union based its argument in the case on the fact that white women without any experience were being hired at the company while colored women who crowded the company employment office daily were being turned down.

## **UPWA** Forces Swift To Hire Negro Workers

CIO PACKINGHOUSE the war and now we can't get Workers have won an im- rid of them." portant arbitration decision "It seems a fair conclusion from against Swift & Co. which the evidence," arbiter Seward gives more meat and muscle to strong fair employment practions along in Library in the strong fair and reasonable tices clauses in UPWA's con- consideration,' it was failing to

Swift, the nation's largest meat packer, was found guilty "beyond question" of violating its contract with UPWA by discriminating against Negro women workers.

Arbiter Ralph T. Seward found Swift officials "were following a deliberate and persistent policy of hiring only women of the white

And he ordered the packing firm to hire, with back pay running to November, 1950, 12 Negro women who had been refused jobs.

The arbitration decision was hailed by Russell R. Lasley, UPWA vice president, as a "forward step in the union's program to combat race discrimination."

He pointed out the Packing-house Workers have a strong policy to include "our own fair employment practices safeguards in all contracts with the packers."

The anti-discrimination challenge to Swift was initiated by UPWA Local 28 in Chicago. A year ago, two white women, without any experience in the industry, were sent to Swift's—and hired immediately.

At the same time the company

employment office was crowded daily with Negro women, many of them experienced, whom the company retast to myeurs

UPWA disclosed that a janitor was stationed by the company in the outer employment office where he screened applicants and allowed only white persons to enter

One of the white women involved in the test case said a company official asked for to help recruit more white women to work for Swift "because we had many colored people during

tracts. Mon. 12-10-31 give them any consideration what-

Violating FEP Order

AEC Faces Bias Charge

WASHINGTON — Violation of the President's Fair Employment Order 9980 was charged this week to the Atomic Energy Commission installation at Paducah, Ky., by the Washington Bureau of the NAACP.

In a statement to Fletcher Waller, fair employment officer of the AEC, the AEC noted that Mrs. Barbara Banks and Miss Evelyn Mills sought employment as stenographers vin AEC through the Paducah Employment Service in January, at which time the AEC was interviewing applicants for clerical employment, but declined to employ Negroes.

The NAACP complain states that approximately sixty persons, all of them white, were employed by the AEC at the time. appreces no negroes nad been FEPC to insure fair employment

Action Taken Following Letter From Life-electricians who applied for em-Long Friend Who Teaches Vocational

Education SAYS "ALL CITIZENS SHOULD HAVE

By ALICE A. DUNNIGAN

WASHINGTON — (ANP) — Sen. Earl C. Clements, Colored girls seeking employment as clerical workers were bemocrat of Kentucky announced last week that he had consaid to have been told that maid tacted officials of the McGraw Construction company in reand rest-room jobs were being regard to the alleged discrimination being practiced in the em-served for them. The situation at ployment of Negroes at the Atomic Energy plant now being Paducha has grown beyong local constructed at Paducah, Ky.

where the plant is located.

Miss Osceola A. Dawson, se

The senator said he acted upon information which he had received from Dr. C. L. Timberlake, president of West Kentucky Vocational Training school at Paducah.

In a recent letter sent to Sen. Clements, the vocational school head! pointed out that approximately 2,000 workers have been employed at the project, but only a small percentage of these workers are Negroes, in spite of the fact that Negroes comprise about

20 percent of the total population of that city.

The majority of the Negroes who are given employment are assigned to common laborers' jobs, with few employed as skilled workers and none in the whitecollar jobs.

This situation is "disheartening to one who, like myself, has devoted his life and career to training young men and women of the

Negro race to the end that they racial employment can be worked served." may better themselves in life and out in a quite, peaceful manner," assume those responsibilities to he said, "just like the school society for which their capacities situation was worked out in that have fitted them," declared Dr. state. Timberlake.

There seems to be little reason tary of he Kentucky State confor vocational schools for Negroes ference of NAACH branches, reto exist lamented the West Ken-cently reported that not more are to be denied opportunity at the plant, this included are to be denied opportunity at the plant, this included are 40 tucky prediction graduates than 82 Negroes had been hired

employed as clerks, stenographers, for all citizens, the Kentucky electricians or guards although committee decided that the surest many had applied for The blame for this discrimito urge that the Paducah site be nation had been placed on the declared a federal reservation un-

ployment that in office had al-ready sent sene of ou fellows" out as window wash

The electricians union was also blamed for the faut Negroes to obtain employment in that capacity, as they would not take colored men into the union, and the company would not employ non-union men.

about the discriminatory practices bickering or state battling and on the war project from his life- has now become a national fight,

long friefd, the Kentucky senator proclaimed one spokesman.
took immediate steps to correct the situation without female or Clarence Mitchell, its Washington controversary?

Clarence Mitchell, its Washington director, made one-the-spot study "I believe," said Sen. Clements, of the situation recently. As a This is the second type of com-

people were being hired from Illinois than from Kentucky. By The committee recommended intervening in this situation, the the employment of Negroes as senator said he had discovered typists, clerks, guards and electhat the problem has been ironed tricians; the use of all plant faciliout, and the company reports a ties including restaurants, lockerproportionate number of personnel rooms and rest-rooms on a nonfrom the two adjoining states segregated basis; and that housing on the plant site be provided "I believed that this matter of on the basis of first come first

> It is the obligation of the Federal government to see that no segregation is practiced in this plant, concluded the committee, which had observed that some of the unfavorable community practices have made an impression on officials operating the plant.

Since there is no workable

Kentucky State Employment service office at Palucah which is said to have told some colored Byron Neilson, a spokesman for

director, made one-the-spot study "that every tax-paying citizens of the United States should be given the NAACP representative and an experiment to work according to his confidentials without regard to his confidentials."

Some local citizens met with representatives of the Atomic Energy commission and the Mc-Energy commission and the Mc-Graw Construction company and conferred on methods of obtainplaint which has come to his at ing a more harmonious working tention from the A-plant in West-relationship between the races ern Kentucky, said Sen. Clements. and greater utilization of all avail-The first was a charge that more able manpower.

committee decided that the surest

" ull employment given everyone, is

the McGraw company stated that 12,000 workers will be needed in the construction of the plant, after which the AEC will operate permanently with a force of approximately 4,000 people.

### **Nurse Forced** o Fire Maid

Landlord Wants Block Remain 'Lily-White'

BALITMORE
A Sinai hospital Nurse reports that her landlord has enforced hardships upon her because he objects to her having a colored maid to look after her baby.

It all started, according to Mrs. Elsie Cohen, 2808 Walbrook Ave, because her landlord, William Parsons, resent, the increased colored population in eneighborhood.

Mrs. Cohen said she had with him the shostance of which was that they should keep their block "lily-white."

Landlord's Warning

Landlord's Warning
When the maid appeared Monday, the landlord, who lives on the first floor, called the nurse and said.
"Please best our verbal conversation in respects to help for your child. I espect you to be that part of our agreement."

Mrs. Cohen said she told him that the type, color, or creed of her baby's help was no concern of his.

of his.

She left for her duties at the hosoilal ascential but learned that a control of the real of the hosoilal ascential but learned that a control of the hospital that she was unable to report for duty.

When the maid returned to work

When the maid returned to work

When the maid returned to work on Wednesday she told Mrs. Cohen that "after her visit to the dentist she was unable to call her."

The nurse was not convinced of the maid's story about going to the dentist. She believed that the young woman was threatened and intimidated.

Mrs. Cohen said that until she

intimidated.

Mrs. Cohen said that until she is able to move she feels that for all concerned to be happy she is forced to employ a white maid.

The landlord refused to comment when asked his views on the nurse's complaint by the AFRO.

## wo Confess Brutal 45-Pound Concrete Block Tied ictim's Feet With Tire Chain

KANSAS CITY, Mo.-A throwback to the days of gangsterism Jones was dead, he and his two accomplices did not know what to

A nine-pound tire chain was was obtained.

Was obtained.

Continuing on to Lexington, Mo., and threaded through a 45-pound concree building olock.

They threw the weighted body over the railing of the bridge. They

Moving swiftly, police charged Floyd Smith, 35, and Irving Jones, 34, with first degree murder and threw out a dragnet for Ivory Hudson, better known as Seldom Seen who reportedly had fled to Chicago.

Two Confess Crime

The two men being held at the Jackson County Jail reportedly confessed to sheriff's deputies, relating how they obtained the tire chain and concrete block at Independence, Mo., after abducting Matt Jones from in front of his Kansas Ciy home.

Both men implicated the 68-yearold missing Seldom Seen as the "brains" in the kidnap-murder conspiracy. Smith told officers he was paid \$10 for his part in the crime, while Jones was given \$20.

In his confession, Smith said that on July 20, two days before Matt Jones disappeared, Seldom Seen pointed him out on the street and told him, "that's the guy we want to get on the right side."

Witness Against Lawyer Matt Jones was a key witness in a contempt of court case against Alfred H. Osborne, a lawyer involved in a racket of influencing jurors to issue verdicts favorable to his clients.

The purchase of phony witnesses is also involved. Matt Jones's testimony was considered damaging to Osborne's defense. Seldom Seen had made repeated attempts to get in touch with Jones, but Jones had refused to see him.

Matt Jones was finally lured into a trap by Irving Jones (no re-lation) on the night of July 22. Carried to the edge of the city, he was fatally beaten by the three conspirators in the back seat of an automobile.

Throw Body in River Smith said after discovering

when the body of Matt Jones, do with the body. They drove to courthouse janitor and important Independence, Mo., stopping at the grand jury witness was fished from the Missouri River.

accomplices and not know what to do with the body. They drove to Independence, Mo., stopping at the home of Smith's brother-in-law where the chain and concrete block

then drove back to Kansas City.

Demand Pay Equality

## o. RR Mechanics

LITTLE ROCK-(ANP) Negro mechanics working for the Missouri-Pacific Railroad have filed suit against the railroad, de-

missouri-Pacific Railroad have filed suit against the railroad, denanding equal rights in pay and allotment for overtime work with
those accorded white union workers.

Eight mechanics filed suit
charging that they were denied
sent of privileges, over time
work and pay, and privileges
equal to those given white work
ers occase they were in the
Railway Employes Department Railway Employes Department, AFL union.

They claimed that hey were ten to reinbuship it the union because of their race. According to the suit, they had bargaining power with the railroad because the union held the bargain between the union held the bargain between the union held the bargain between the parameters. raining power.

EXTRA PAY DEMANDED

Filing the suit were the fol-

lowing mechanics: W. R. Cato, F. L. Lee, Emerson Carter, H. A. Moore, Robert Blake, W. Nicholson, W. L. Brazier and Richard Cole. They work at the North Little Rock shops

of the railroad and have "for a great many years."

In their action they are seeking 14 cents an hour for each hour worked between Jan. 1, 1943. the date which an agreement abolished wage differentials be-tween white and Negro mechanics, and Sept. 1, 1949, and 17 cents n hour for each hour worked hereafter, the date of a new con

This money is said to be owed em for overtime denied them iring this period. It may nount to as much as \$30,000.

LACED IN "B" CLASS

The plaintiffs also claim that egroes are placed in "B" class d whites in the "A" class, with embers of the "B" group not ing allowed seniority over embers of the "A" group.

Defendants in this suit are the lissouri-Pacific Lines and Sysem Federation No. 2, Railway Employes Department, AFL, epresenting employes in the in-

### 16c

NEW YORK CITY. - A grow by the states and communities. ing boycott movement, sponsored by the National Fair Play Commit

beginning of the heavy selling seat to solve these problems on a reson, it was said and the goal of gional and state basis.

Judge Charles E. Toney and other "When we review the history of official frair Play past years, we see clearly that Committee is to reple Cocamost of the problems raised by the committee is to reple Cocamost of the problems raised by the executives of the world's biggest gradually and peacefully being soda corporation will gladly follow solved right here in the South."

Culture Is to solve these problems on a reason and state basis.

Lloyd E. Dickens, Louis C. Gibbs, Glester Hinds, Arthur Reid Lucius Butts, Assemblyman Joseph Pinckens, Louis C. Gibbs, Glester Hinds, Arthur Reid Lucius Butts, Assemblyman Joseph Pinckens, Louis C. Gibbs, Glester Hinds, Arthur Reid Lucius Butts, Assemblyman Hulan E. Jack, Lloyd E. Dickens, Louis C. Gibbs, Glester Hinds, Arthur Reid Lucius Butts, Assemblyman Joseph Pinckens, Louis C. Gibbs, Glester Hinds, Arthur Reid Lucius Butts, Assemblyman Joseph Pinckens, Louis C. Gibbs, Glester Hinds, Arthur Reid Lucius Butts, Assemblyman Joseph Pinckens, Louis C. Gibbs, Glester Hinds, Arthur Reid Lucius Butts, Assemblyman Joseph Pinckens, Louis C. Gibbs, Glester Hinds, Arthur Reid Lucius Butts, Assemblyman Hulan E. Jack, Lloyd E. Dickens, Louis C. Gibbs, Glester Hinds, Arthur Reid Lucius Butts, Assemblyman Joseph Pinckens, Louis C. Gibbs, Glester Hinds, Arthur Reid Lucius Butts, Assemblyman Joseph Pinckens, Louis C. Gibbs, Glester Hinds, Arthur Reid Lucius Butts, Assemblyman Joseph Pinckens, Louis C. Gibbs, Glester Hinds, Arthur Reid Lucius Butts, Assemblyman Joseph Pinckens, Louis C. Gibbs, Glester Hinds, Arthur Reid Lucius Butts, Assemblyman Joseph Pinckens, Louis C. Gibbs, Glester Hinds, Arthur Reid Lucius Butts, Assemblyman Joseph Pinckens, Louis C. Gibbs, Glester Hinds, Arthur Reid Lucius Butts, Assemblyman Joseph Pinckens, Louis C. Gibbs, Glester Hinds, Arthur Reid Lucius Butts, Assemblyman Joseph Pinckens, Louis C. Gibbs, Glester Hinds, Arthur Reid Lucius Butts,

of the North on a matter so vital consumers. to the future of Negro Americans. ing jobs: 2-9-51

Must Have Opportunity "What's the use of counselling

ies failed to mention the boycott as news. It followed a speech by former Postmaster General James A. Farley in Tampa, Fla., where the onetime New York State Democratic Chairman warned President Truman to drop his fight on federal civil rights legislation.

The democratic Chairman warned President Truman to drop his fight on the public has demanded its result and the public has de federal civil rights legislation.

the Florida Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Farley was quoted as say-

"The gates of economic opportunity for all races are opening wider and wider, the right vote is preading to all, and disorders that once resulted in lynenings

have been brought under control

Solving Own Problems

"To threaten the South the local paragraph of walling to threaten the South with tribute to the drive to maintain the white-collar category, hack drastic federal legislation is the decent jobs because "they will be ed away at the giant Coca-Cola last way to approach these prob-the first to benefit." Bottling Company this week in a lems. And we are a long way now statewide effort to achieve a major victory by March 12.

Soft drink concerns usually look forward to that date as the summon the leaders of the South Committee:

Soft drink concerns usually look forward to that date as the summon the leaders of the South Committee:

The first to benefit."

He also revealed that the following persons had accepted membership as Executive Committee.

Soft drink concerns usually look forward to that date as the summon the leaders of the South Committee:

the principle of FEPC.

Subsequently, Judge Toney, "No longer will we wait for the Daniel Burrows, Herbert L. Bruce Dixiecrats and backsliding Repub-licans to solve a problem New tional Fair Play Committee and an-Yorkers can solve themselves." nounced that New York concerns Judge Toney declared. "And neith-following Coca-Cola's lilywhite hir-dex. er should we tolerate the empty ing policy would be declared un Negro ship officer wins promises of the big city politicans fair to this State's 900,000 Negro

"We'll take one at a time," Mr. To build a better community, we must have better homes and to do where it hurts. It's going to take he was fired because of his race that we've got to have good-pay time, money and lots of hard work has won him \$4,000 in back pay. but we'll win eventually because The settlement is the largest in the fight for fair play represents the history of the New York State justice, truth and honesty."

"What's the use of counselling Negro boys and girls to study salesmanship, marketing, stenography and advertising if there's no opportunity for them to have and hold jobs in private industry?" The drive for employment of Negroes within the Coca-Cola organization was launched a month ago, although the city's big dailage, although the city's big dailage of the Rose Meta House of Beauty, is vice-chairman of the National to the Complete Vending Service, Inc., of Mount Vernon, N. Y., Miss Bronx, who helds a chief mate's license, although the city's big dailage of the coperation that we have received the reason for his being fired from

cooperation that we have received the reason for his being fired from from your company in the instal his job on the S. S. Hossier state lation and maintenance of our Co-when reached tampton Roads, ca-Cola machine. Unfortunately, Va., after a trip to Live pool and ca-Cola machine. Unfortunately, Va.,

ederal civil rights legislation.

A. Farley, whom I believe to be a ing "probable cause to credit in that speech to members of Coca-Cola Executive, started a 1 Clark's allegation of unlawful disthis and there is little we can do crimination. right now to stop the boycott. His speech, as you perhaps know, was in reference to the handling of racial problems in the South. It also criticized President Truman for promising to fight for the enactment of an FEPC law. You should know, too, that President

Truman is quite a popular man in Harlem.

"We are, therefore, compelled to ask you to remove the machines from the premises of the four salons operated by Rose Meta, and this should be done without too much delay."

Mr. Burrows, a real estate broker, is treasurer of the National Fair Play Committee. According to him, business people in Harlem should be the first to conwith tribute to the drive to maintain

\$4,000 back pay sui

NEW YORK, June 14-

commission against discrimination. Commission Chairman Edward



McCoy, Luther Randolph, Wilhelmina F. Adams. Mrs. Carrie FIGHT AGAINST DISCRIMINATION: Odell Clark (right), Thomas, Council Earl Brown, assistant manager of the CIO Clothing Workers Joint Board in White, Mrs. Gertye West Brown, New York, congratulates CIO Pres. Philip Murray after presen-Mignon Jones and Fred E. DeMen tation of scroll for his devotion to democracy and better racial relations. Scroll was presented by a New York citizens committee. At left, Earl Brown, a New York city councilman and CIO Newspaper Guild member.

Court Bars Curb missed the case and Roll and in the U.S. District Court in Virginia.

On Negro Jobs that in failroad in the United States has ever employed a Negro as engineer? The decision noted that the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen had unsee that

Roads to Restrict Hiring neers. The opinion held that "because Court of Appeals reversed today a representing them should use ower court decision which per-bargaining power to deprive them mitted realizads and railroad of desirable positions as firemen brotherhoods to realize the hiring which railroads permit them to of Negro firemen to not more than hold."

The original suit was filled in the United States District Foats of Virginia by Willie J. Filax and others against the Atlantic Coast Right to Jobs

time Railroad and various broth- Kigni 10 Jobs /6

Senior Jidge John J. Parker's decision noted that the Brother hood of Locomotive Firemen had urged that Nerroes be excluded from employment as fremen because they were not promotable to engineers. This was held to be cause they are "non-promotable to engineers." to engineers. This was held to be cause they are "non-promotable no reason why they should be as engineers."

In a clear-cut opinion delivered firemen which railroads permit by Senior Judge John J. Parker, them to hold."

Court Reverses

RR's Negro Rule
CHARLOTTE, N. C., Jan. 3—(P) A district court decision which permitted railroads to limit the hiring of Negroes as firemen was reversed Wednesday by the U. S. Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals. hiring of Negroes as firemen was reversed Wednesday by the U.S. Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals. Judge John J. Parker of Char-

lotte delivered the opinion which voided an agreement of railroads and frailroad brotherhoods re-stricting the hiring of Negroes to no more than 50 per capt of those

employed as finemen.

The suit originally was filed in the district court of Virginia by Willie J. Rolax and others against the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad and various railroad brotherhoods.

The Appellate Court's decision voids an agreement by railroads and their union brotherhoods. The suit asked the district court to void the agreement of the jobs. brotherhoods and the railroad. The district court judge dis-

comotive Firemen had urged that Negroes be excluded from em-Reverses Lower Tribunal, ployment as firemen because they Voids Pact by Unions and were non-promotable to engi-

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Jan. 3 (P) to hold engineer's post is no rea-The United States 4th Circuit son that the bargaining agent

Appeals reversed a lower court decision which permitted addreads to destrict hiring of colored men as fine ten.

Court's Decision

Court's Decision The court declared:

"Because railroads do not re as firemen which railroads permit them to hold.

Judge Parker's decision noted that the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen had urged that colored men be excluded from em ployment as firemen because they were non-promotable to engineers, and that "no railroad in the United

and their union brotherhoods to deprive colored firemen of their

The original suit was filed by Willie J. Relax and others against the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad and various railroad brotherhoods

DAYTON, O. - (ANP) In practically every area of record damage suit against leader the public employment, the city of Dayton has made great a suit for \$200,000, charging districted by scrapping its bin crimination in a steelworkers loon Negro employes and sub-cal.

The two men, Robert L. Hugh-stituting an atterated and clean R. Henkel, charged on Negro employes and sub- cal.

Stituting an interfaced and The two men, Robert L. Hughmonthly streams force of both ley and Glenn R. Henkel, charged

whites only bill holds out white men although its membership was 10 percent Negro.

They charged that these men

rule against employing Ne Fach man filed for \$100,000. In addition, they each seek lawyer's fees. Trial date had not been set this week.

## Ask Guard For Two Who

CLEVELAND, Ohio-A police guard has been asked for two Negroes who last week filed a

that their union, Local 1157 of the United Steelworkers of America,

They charged that these men had conspired to 'frame' a forgery charge against Hughley, and had dropped him from union activity for 10 years as a result, and that they had conspired to oust Henkel from the union and from his position as one of its trustees.

The police guard was asked for after the suit was filed because They charged that these men

The figure quoted for fares is after, the suit was filed because the four dictor for the suit was filed because the men feared violence against their lives. They work in the open hearth furnace room of the Republic Steel co. in Cleveland's

mis. 10-25-51

By JOHN GARRUTH

Management and labor leaders

go a bit more than they bargained for at an anti-prejudice session

Round Table.

The Round Table sponsored the institute as a branch of the National Conference of Christians and Jews. here yesterday.

A visiting business executive urged equal job opportunities for Negroes. And later a few of his hearers juggled this hot potato in an inconclusive panel discussion.

Banquet Closes Institute Dwight R. G. Palmer of New York tossed in the issue as guest speaker at a joint Peabody lunch-eon of the Kiwanis Club and the Memphis Round Table. The luncheon was part of the fifth annual Institute on Human Relations, an event devoted to the easing of tensions among religious and racial groups.

The two-day institute closed with a United Nations Day banquet at the Peabody last night.

Mr. Palmer, chairman of the Board of American Cable Corp., told how his St. Louis plant pio-neered in licking the problem of racial discrimination during World War II.

"Thousands of Negroes in that district were eager to pitch in and help manufacture the sorely needed wire," the silver-haired industrialist related. "But whites from the Ozark Mountains, most of them women, already at work at the plant, refused to accept Negroes as bench-mates. Our plant manager was howled down and faced with a strike. A lot of well-meaning brass and other officials urged me not to force the issue—to 'go slow' in order to avoid trouble.

### Heart-To-Heart Talk

Mr. Palmer said he ignored the warnings and assembled the white workers for a heart-to-heart talk.
"I tried to make them see that their prejudices merely expressed their own inferiority feelings," he continued. "I recalled to them the florious traditions of our Nation of immigrants. I said to them in effect, Go back to your machines and show these nice Negro girls them human you really are, and how

how human you really are, and how kind you can afford to be."

Mr. Palmer said the appeal worked, not because of his eloquence, but because of his personal approach. The effort of the "boss" made the workers feel important, gave them a reason for the new policy and pointed out to them that

the individual counts, he explained.

He Points Moral

"The moral of the story," hesaid, "is that too many of us take discrimination and bias lying down. We placate our consciences with the fiction that nothing can be done. We do not have the intestinal fortitude—the guts, in plain language—to stand up against taboos and inequities when we meet them face to face."

Rabbl James A. Wax offered the

Rabbi James A. Wax offered the ANT'S EXPERIENCE TOLD was introduced by Edward F.
Barry, cochairman of the Memphis
Round Table.

## VA Hospital Ordered to Rehire Worker ed From Job Because of Her Race

WASHINGTON The Fair Employment Officer of the Veterans Administration ruled recently that the Mount Alto Hospital must restore to duty with no loss of senior of pay a colored medical technician who had charged she was discharged on

the basis of her race.

The employed Miss Thema
Johnson, tout indeed she was fired
off her job although she had better qualifications and more seniority than an of the white employees in her sategory, temporary in-definite, while white workers were etained.

Hospital Previously Upheld
Mount Alto officials had contended that they had applied the rule of three in the selection of those to be kept and made permanent in accordance with Civil Service proceedings.

the original hearing before the Mount Alto Fair Employment Practices Board, by charging that pure racial prejudice was used to determine the selections.

The board, however, ruled against her.

She appealed her case, through her attorney, Joseph Waddy, to the VA Fair Employment Board and received a decision on Feb reversing the action like by the lower body and ruling in her favor.

Mr. J. A. Crowley, FEPC administrator for Va., decided:

"In the light of facts and conclusions derived from the case, we are unable to arrive at any other decision than that discrimination because of her race was a factor in Miss Johnson's failure to be selected for one of the two positions in issue."

Crowley's Conclusions Aired Crowley had drawn the following conclusions after studying the case:

1. That there is no general pattern of discrimination on account of race at the VA Washington Hospital.

2. That Miss Johnson is unusually sensitive of her race and is sometimes inclined to misjudge people's attitudes toward

3. That the two logical persons to have been chosen for the two permanent positions under dis

cussion in this case appear to have been a Miss Barrett, white, who had a rating of 78 per cent, and Miss Johnson, whose rating was 79 per cent. was 79 per cent.

choice for appointment to fill the other position.

Seniority in Her Favor Crowley also concluded that Miss Johnson had been employed longer by five months, than Miss Bar-

He noted that apparently she had the better educational and work experience background superior rating and had been a satisfactory employee for seven months im-mediately prior to the date the selection was made.

Miss Johnson answered this, in selection was made, she had been Against Discrimination and the certified as to merit and fitness Seafarers International Union, for a within-grade promotion in the AFL on the employment of Netemporary indefinite job she was groes in the maritime industry.

### No Abuse of Leave

use of leave by Miss Johnson dur- result of complaints by 21 ing 1949, the record fails to sup- members of alleged discrimiport the hospitals' contention that nation because of color. this constituted "abuse" of leave,

declared.

# 4. After elimination of one of the two positions by the selection of a Mrs. Moran, also white, Miss Johnson was still the logical In Shipping

Agreement Covers Colored Workers In Steward's Dept

selection was made.

NO FOLK An agreement
He also considered the fact that has been reached between the
eight days prior to the date the New York State Commission

The investigation into the While there was an excessive union's practices came as the

Crowley remarked.

If the hospital considered Miss it was a tained, on a basis Johnson's leave "abuse" prior to wheleby the union agreed that the time she returned to duty af applications the time she returned to duty af applications to melbership, ter being a patient in the hospi-work permits, job referrals and tal, by taking no disciplinary action tal, by taking no disciplinary action transfers as between the departagainst her the hospital placed it-self in the position of having condoned such "abuse," the officer considered without regard to race, creed or rolor or national origin of the applicant.

> IT WAS POINTED on that in the past the policy of the union had been to divide ships into "colored" and "white" classifications for the steward's depart-ment, with men assumed to ships on a color basis. Under the ew agreement, however, all such classifications bill be eliminated was added.

Under the w system, it was explained, each member of the steward's department will appear on the shipping list in ordinary rotation re-

gardless of race or any other considerations. This routine already prevails in the deck and engine departments of the

Although the agreement is binding only within the jurisdiction of the state agency, the union promises to voluntarily adopt the same shipping practices in its port branches in other states.

Negro leacher sues

board, supermendent

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 11—(AP)—A
Negro school teacher sued the Grafton (Wis.) school board and the
superintendent of schools yesterday, claiming they broke an agreement to hire her because of her
race.

Mrs. Pola N. Jasper, 23, of Milwaukee, filed the Circuit Court
suit. She asked the board be required to pay her \$2,400 as a school
year's salary and "such further relief arthe court would deem quitable."

Her suit said she had reached a
verbal agreement in a telephone
conversation with Supt. John L.
Lang but Lang cancelled the contract after they met authority
Sept. 4.

Commenting on the ruit, Lang
said he never had seen directal asper
and had made no agreement to employ her.

## Woman Asserts 500,000 means of collecting the account."

fusing to pay social security taxes ernment," they declared. for their domestic help, said today that the least 500,000 American women we processed the law by ignoring t.

Mrs. Abney, wife of an attorney, said that Marshall housewives the law by the law by ignoring t

said that Marshall housewives are making a public protest against deducting money from servants' ways, and sending it to the Treasury Department. But a minimum In of half a rimon of a worm hare "making a silent protest," she said, "by just ignoring it."

The Marshall housewives refused to disclose their next move in their fight with Treasury men who have threatened to seize personal property if the women don't turn in their paydotate \$2.50 to \$4.97.

"We don't want to give away our strategy," Mrs. Ahee, aid, "but I can tell you some good heads are working on it."

Mr. Armistead said at Longview Marshall, Tex July 28.—The the warrants were issued by Ellis Treasury Department today issued Campbell, ir., Dalla, Collector of warrants for seizure of the per Internal Rolling for north Texas.

I can tell you some good heads are working on it." are working on it."

### Follow Vivian Kellem

fured to deduct pay-as-you-go cials." employees' salaries, and the matter still has not been decided.

help is unconstitutional and hint- ing them in in his office. ed she would spearhead a court the said the warrants are being scientiously petitioned the government test case. She said collection of held to give the women a last ment. rebel at this Gestapo tactic the tax involves "involuntary minute chance to pay the first government officials." ment upon personal rights."

### Seizure Notices Sent

Federal collectors also were dodging questions about their next move.

other women received notice from seizure of property. Internal Revenue collectors that unless they pay, the government The warrants, according to the will authorize "seizure and sale of notice which Mr. Armistead sent Miss Vivien Kellems, Connectiyour property or rights to property the women individually, "authorize cut manufacturer who first chalor levy upon your salary, wages or the women individually, "authorize cut manufacturer who first challenged the constitutionality of the other income." A notice said "such the seizure and sale of your propother income." A notice said "such the seizhre and saie of your property, or levy destraint action" will be taken erty or rights to property, or levy before the housewives and their "if necessary, as a means of col-upon your salary, wages or other supporters in the Dallas suburb lecting."

MARSHALL, Tex., July 29 (UP) to \$4.79, which they refused to and thus "serve as a tax collector and I think it will be repealed. Mrs. Carolyn Abney, leader of a pay. "We don't intend to become for the government." group of housewives who are re-unpaid tax collectors for the gov-

shall housewives who refuse to col-lect social security taxes from lect social security taxes from eighteen The Marshall housewives are domestic servants. The housewives, After receiving the notices today doing on a small scale what Con-through a spokes han, den unced that warrants had been issued, the necessitation manufacturer Vivian Kel-"this Gest pound to the housewives issued this statement: len's did on a large scale. She re- mad, power-mad government offi- "The penalty of knowing that

Security law affecting domestic advised the housewives he is hold-warrant the ladies of Marshall,

quarter tax and penalty due April government officials."
One of the women, whose tax embarrasment and addistonal lieve is a stand against state so-Mrs. Abney and at least four cost" . . . that would result from cialism is worth it. Article I, Bill

### Powers Explained

income."

The housewives complied with "The warrant now being held in Commenting later in Washingthe law, up to a point. They filed this office," the notice continued, ton on their refusal to pay the the required returns, but not the "commands the taking of such dis- withholding tax on their domestic

Secretary of the Treasury John W. ernment, will dare to try to jail 10x Kevolt Snyder they could not "in good them. The tax on domestic help -bills for sums ranging from \$1.96 conscience" comply with the law is unworkable, to say the least,

They contended it is unconstitu-tional "to force either employer surances of support from other or employee to invest in insurance housewives all over the country." against their will." They returned infilled tax forms to the Treasury Department and based their action on "an individual's right to petition the government."

At least seven of the eighteen women who signed a letter to Secretary Snyder received notices of the warrants. Taxes on the eighteen range from \$1.98 to \$14, with U. S. Acts to Seize Property an average of \$3. Penalties for of Wives Who Refuse to non-payment the first quarter Collect Tax From Help average 12 cents, or \$2.16 for the eighteen.

John P. Armistead, Treasure Department employee stationed at Longuism. The same our country is free and democratic, to uphold the Charletter of the United States, has raid off with a longuism. When the rebellion started, Mrs. Longview, Tex., issued notices that tax and penalty, without due Abney charged that the Social the warrants have been issued and process of law. Upon receipt of this who have prayerfully and con-

> 20. The announcement said the payment would amount to less department is asking immediate than a dollar, declared, "My privipayment "to avoid inconvenience, lege for fighting for what I beof Rights, allows a petition of my just grievance."

### Miss Kellems' Views

recently.

money. Then they received tax traint action, if necessory, as a servants Miss Kellems said: "They

really are angry, and they're not crackpots, I don't believe the gov-They contended it is unconstitu- most desirable reform for all U.S. Seizes \$36.03 in Women Tax Rebels' Banks TEXAS SENATOR

Nine Housewives Outsmart Agents in Marshall, Tex., by Closing Out Accounts

MARSHALL, Tex., Aug. 6.-Internal Revenue Bureau descended today on the bank accounts of taxrebelling Marshall housewives and came away with exactly \$36.03.

The figure would have been considerably higher had not nine of eighteen housewives involved apparently withdrawn their deposits. The women maintain it is unconstitutional to require them to act as tax collector by withholding social security taxes from the wages of their domestic servents.

Two Freasury agents walked into the Marshall National Bank this morning and handed copies of Federal seizure warrants to William I Young, bank president. They also handed him a Federal order that accounts of the rebellious house vives be made available for inspection and that Mr. Young write checks for stated amounts. In the afternoon they went

through the same procedure at Marshall's other bank, the First National. The agents would not alk to reporters, but "The Marshall News-Messenger" found the rate housewives willing to talk and name amounts.

lividually and they are all now consulting their individual attorneys," declared Mrs. Carolyn Abney, spokesman for the houseasked for a hearing. An answer to

\$14.39 obtained from the R. J. Whelan account represented the of personal property. largest seizure. The government is asking tax payments due April

30 plus penalties.
Mrs. Abney's account was taxed Paul Warren (wife of the County judge), \$1.97; Mrs. C. L. Martin, \$7.69; Mrs. W. K. Furrh, \$1.94; Charles Spangler (a city commissioner), \$3.11, and Mrs. Lew government. Clements, \$2.51.



Associated Press wirephoto

"The women are now acting in- Embattled housewives in Marshall, Tex., reading some of the mail they have received. Left to right are Mrs. Carolyn Abney, spokesman for the women; Mrs. Dorothy Martin, Mrs. Ruby Pelz and Mrs. Charles Spangler, wife of the City Commissioner

The treasurer agents discovered wives. "They petitioned their gov- one of the warrants listed an inernment in an orderly manner and correct amount, and it was not Bank officials said the agents

an American citizen's petition to would be back tomorrow, or send his greenment has been a sei- a representative, for steps against zure." hes. 8-7-5/ bank deposits. Just when these steps would be taken was not said, those who had withdrawn their but the warrants authorize seizure

Kenneth Abney, an attorney and husband of Carolyn Abney, outlined the housewives' plan of & & Mrs. Abney's account was taxed counterattack. He said they will to get for \$2.51. Other amounts listed first ask the Internal Revenue and it is not expected to—they will ask Rep. Wright Patman. (D. Tex.), to introduce by "The News-Messenger" were: Bureau at Dallas to return the Mrs. R. B. T. Lothrop, \$1.99 Mrs. money. If the bureau does not— Tex.), to introduce a bill in Congress permitting them to sue the

> The housewives have written . Secretary of the Treasury John Hon

REBUFFS WIVES IN TAX REVOLT

Marshall, Tex., Aug. 1 (P)— Marshall housewives rebelling against collecting social security taxes from their domestic help were rebuffed today by a Texas senator. Julius

Mrs. Carolyn Abney, spokesman for the housewives, disclosed they had asked en. Johnson [D., Tex.] to use his influence to get that section of the social security law repealed Johnson replied he does not favo repeding in Mrs. Abney announced.

The internal revenue bureau has ssund warrants for seizure of the nousewises' personal property if they do not concernant pay the ax. The housewives assert the act is unconstitutional.

### Southern Journal Decries Use Of Cheap Foreign money derived from this crop

WASHINGTON- (ANP) - A recent editorial appearing in the Southern Mediator Journal took issue with the trend of big cotton plantation owners to import cheap foreign

tion owners to import cheap foreign labor to harvest their cotton crop rather than pay reasonable tages to the existing about the south.

The editorial, entitled "scal Labor Versus Foreign Labor," pointed out that if a fair tage were given local labor, whose concurred would benefit, white if foreign labor is used abilitied a very low wage, mendgement labor and merchants depending upon either of the two, would lose. The comment on the situation reads in part.

"It is our belief that the Negro and white applicatural workers of the south had mobilize their forces for defease and produce 16,000,000 bales of cotton as requested by the secretary of agriculture... and do this without bringing in an influx

this without bringing in an influx of emigrant workers who will reap the financial benefits of this proposed record crop.

"In making this statement we are mindful that Negro and white peo-ple have left the south in recent years in wholesale numbers, probably in lure of higher wages and for various other reasons. As a result of this unfortunate situation our industrial and farm labor pool is definitely low, but we still have some good and efficient labor left in the south.

"Out of 15 million Negroes in the south a recent survey revealed that approximately two thirds of this number are farm people or have been on the farm in the past 10 years. Those who are not farming at present live in large cities of the south and are available for farm work during the season . . . There are enough Negro and white people in cotton producing states to produce 16 million bales of cotton for 1951 without these states depending solely on emigrant workers.

"It is not economically sound for local merchants or the plants for the local labor to let all the work be done by foreign labor due to the fact that 95 per cent of the money earned by emigrants goes back out of the state to their various homes. Therefore, there is no economic protection for farm labor or for the various merchants and businessmen who have invested large sums of money in the production of the crop, to get their due share of the

## grant Labor Agreement

V ROY RODDY Agriculture Editor of The News

Valley's major cash crop-cotton. cotton or work in the field.

Purpose of the agreement is to eliminate wetback problems and men who need money and want to dissatisfaction and fear undoubtedly ble to the Valley's 10,000 farms.

o 40,000 laborers every month of pay others for doing that work. the year with the exception of Yet before these two groups of July and August, the cotton-picking men can get together in one of 000 to 140,000 laborers.

unworkable, shot full of the usual untold millions of dollars.

ever knows what future responbility he is incurring when he

does sign the contract. Under the agreement, the farmer contracting Mexican labor actually gent of the farmer-actually is tivating cotton and other crops. the true employer. The farmer merely becomes the agent-and pays whatever charges the loose-

Labor and the itinerant meatants to the cotton crop had been picked by the situation developing in the Lower Rio Grande Valley offers an excellent example of a class of people who are suffering exploitation by their cwn government.

The situation developing in the wetbacks. Yet the farmer must know how much labor will be available before he can plan his crops wisely. That is true of cotton, and cotton now is the Valley's major cash

The situation is ironical in that he heavy-handed Department of in another quarter.

operation, the department proceeds to ram down the throats of both parties concerned its own peculiar brand of idioticism.

It is trying to ram down the throat of the Mexican National a tatively put forth a "guess" that vay of life of which he knows nothing and cares less. It is trying to ram down the throat of the farmer an indigestible gob of red tape and veiled liability that is this year, and it has carried it

completely anen to the forthright royally. The Valley is winding up nature of those who till the soil,

This absurd, complicated, inter- received good prices. WESLACO, Texas, Oct. 14.-The national situation is all the more August, 1951 migrane labor agree- ridiculous because it has stooled up ment between this country and like some noxious weed, from the ing up in cotton fields that have Mexico threatens to cut short cul-simplest economic process—one not been plowed under. Transient tivation of the Lower Rio Grande man hiring another man to pick laborers have followed the move-

On one side of a river there are ake contract Mexican labor avail- work. On the other side of the river there are men who have work to be The Valley needs from 35,000 done and who have the money to

nonths. Then it needs from 125, the simplest transactions known to society, the vast machinery of But the contract called for by both governments concerned must the new agreement is impossible, be brought into play at a cost of

> Patrol and meeting other expenses of enforcing the agreement than Valley farmers will net on their of the cistrus industry, cannot be cotton.

is not the employer. The United governmental officiousness has States Department of Easor which thrown a fog of uncertainty over arrogantly sets itself up as the the Valley's labor supply for cul-

A farmer never knows when he applies for contract labor under pays whatever charges the loose-figuring department may decide. The contract discriminates against the farmer. Under it, his against the farmer. Under it, his had to use wetbacks. One responrights as a free-born American are subservient to the Department of Labor and the itinerant Mexican.

crop.

A series of devastating freezes last Labor has set out to cure what winter-Dec. 7, Jan. 29 and Feb. it considers discrimination in, one 3-knocked out 75 per cent of the quarter by creating discrimination Valley's citrus industry. Shipments already were on the decline-from Then after this delicate political a high of 28,800,000 boxes in 1945-46 to 11,121,120 last season.

And so great has been the freeze damage in citrus groves that Jack H. Drake, executive secretary of Texas Citrus Commission, has ten-

the coming season will see only 1,000,000 boxes produced.

So cotton has carried the load

a 625,000-bale crop for which it

Labor shortage already is showment North, or have gone back home across the border.

will lead to some reduction in next year's crop.

If the international agreement is not reduced to a sane, workable, intelligent, business-like contract, the farmer faces two possible paths.

He can quit growing cotton, turn cattle. Or he can mechanize. But Farmers are afraid to sign the contract for Mexican labor. The contract is not specific. The farmer contract is not specific. The farmer money in strengthening the Border take time.

It is quite possible that before all the bugs have not been worked out of Valley mechanization. It will make time.

Mechanization, like restoration effected overnight. And conserva-The red tape result of all this tive estimates on restoration of governmental officiousness has the citrus industry hold to ten or twelve years. In the meantime, cotton must carry the load.

More Than Half 100 Beturn To Plantation They Quit-Officials Investigate

More than half of the 100 Mexican laborers who early this week walked off a West Tennessee plantation and trudged toward Memphis on their way back to their homelands, did an about-face yesterday and were on their way back

An employe at the Mexican consulate in Memphis yesterday said the companions of 49 Mexicans lodged in a downtown hotel "had gone back to work." Pressed for details, the employe insisted the other 51 Mexican nationals who never completed the 100-mile hike to Memphis, had "gone back to

work picking cotton at Tipton ville.

Officials Tour Plantations

representatives Meanwhile, he United States and Mexical overnments yesterday toured the lantation quit by the Mexican ecause of "bad lood and pay." W . Crittenden, Department of Laor representative, and Angel Cano, Mexican consul, inspected, with the owner, the W. T. Jamison plantation at Tiptonville, Tenn., in an effort to run down the Mexicans' complaints of poor living conditions.

Still at the Greyhound Bus Terminal were another 12 Mexicans who walked off plantations near Keiser, Ark., and tramped 60 miles Wetbacks' Moving to Memphis. Encamped at the depot since Wednesday night, the pot since Wednesday night, the laborers yesterday talked to their Into Industry

consul but last night had not been moved.

R. H. Robinson, manager of the Keiser Supply Co. fold The Commercial Appeal the Greyhound-lodged Mexicans was a manager of the strength of the commercial Appeal the Greyhound-lodged Mexicans was a manager of the strength of the commercial Appeal the Greyhound-lodged Mexicans was a manager of the commercial Appeal the commercial A his land into pastures and run and blamed recent foul weather on the migrations.

Weather Blamed

"The Mexicans have lost six seven days of work during the thempely past few weeks," Mr. Robinson H.L. Mitchell, president of the made any money during those days union, said he had reliable reand they're disgruntled. We've ports that a large number of the

Council Labor Committee at Indianola, said, "We are sending back 1700 Mexicans who have fulfilled their labor contracts, all without complaints either from the farmers or the Mexicans themselves.

Robert E. Lee Wilson III, plantation owner at Wilson, Ark., also said he has employed Mexicans this year "without trouble of any kind." He said 2000 Mexicans currently were living on his planta-

tion, "all perfectly satisfied," adding that he has found their work satisfactory.

Mr. Jamson, the plantation owner particularly involved in the Mexican labor come hittelly de-nounced the contriversial Mexican labor contract under which thousands of Mexicans are hired for work in this country. He particularly assailed a clause requir-ing the farmer par the Govern-ment \$15 per laborer as a fee for handling transfer of the workers to the procurement centers. He declared he is "through with Mexican labor forever." Several of the 49 Mexicans be-

ing bedded and fed at the Griffin Hotel here complained that other Mexicans were thrown into jail when they tried to leave Tiptonville. Sheriff John Yarbrough of Dyer County admitted jailing "15 or 20" Mexicans Oct. 22 and turning them back to Mr. Jamison. But in Tiptonville, Lake County sheriff J. C. Haynes denied throwing the workers in jail because they tried to run away.

Under their contract, Mexican laborers are paid \$2.50 per 100 pounds of cotton picked, \$1 a day subsistence plus free lodging, bedding, fuel, blankets and medical

Wational Farm Labor Union (AFL) reported evidence yesterday that Mexican "wetback" laborers were moving into industrial jobs. It cautioned "The Mexicans have lost six or unions in those fields to protect

had 50 or 60 of them leave for this reason and more will be jumping their contracts if the bad weather keeps up." He said farmers and farm managers in his region have experienced "no other trouble" with imported labor.

Mississippi also has urged large numbers of Mexicans during the current cotton harvest, and J. C. Baird, chairman of the Delta construction jobs
Council Labor Committee at In-

## 16e 1951

Agreement on Relief Hiring Comes to End

WASHINGTON, June 30 (A)

as having shortages of domestic from unlawful immigration.
workers. The Senate has complied

to Mexico to recruit workers.

Senate and House conferees knocked out of the bill an amendment by Senator Paul H. Douglas, Democrat of Illinois, which would for farmers biring "wetbacks"— Mexicans who enter this country

Democrat of Louisiana, floor manager for the bill, told colleagues he planned to push for passage of his own bill which would set up

similar penalties.

Mr. Ellender said the bill passed today, without the Douglas amendment, will ease the "wetback" problem, since Mexican workers will be brought across the border systematically, by one agency.

The bill's recruiting program would end Dec. 31, 1952.

Mexicans are needed mostly for work in cotton and sugar beet

### Penalties South of Border

MEXICO CITY, June 30-An Interior Ministry spokesman, commenting on the new United States hiring bill, said Mexico would be much more viligant henceforth in

punishing migrants who cross the border illegally. Under this country's immigration laws they are subject to imprisonment and finesup to \$1,160. Also, contracting agents who take, or pretend to Congress Acts on Program as without authorization can get three to nine years in prison with fines up to \$1.160.

Wetback Labor Bills

Difficulty is being met in getting the Congress today passed a bill au-Senate and the House together in legiscelled his contract to feed and thorizing the Federal Government lation on wetbacks. At present, Mexican house them, to recruit farm laborers in Mexico. to recruit farm laborers in Mexico. Seasonal farm laborers who enter this if President Truman signs the seasonal farm laborers who enter this bill, the Secretary of Labor will be country without permits are deported ick County, could not be reached permitted to bring Mexicans to this when caught. But there is me penalty on for comment. The Labor Departpermitted to bring Mexicans to this when caught. But there is no penalty on country to meet labor shortages.

American employers would take the workers from reception centers to farms. They would pay up (1) the Mexican coverament, which interests from reception centers to farms. They would pay up (1) the Mexican coverament, which interests from reception centers to farms. to \$15 for moving workers to the sists on this as a prerequisite to signing a 1, a contract under which Judge reception center plus the total cost new bracero pact to replace the one that Bibb provided food and housing of taking them to their farms.

Mexicans would go only to areas expires July 15, and (2) organized labor brought into this country to do farm work. Eagle Pass is one of

workers.

The Senate has complied by voting maintains to care for the Mexicans maintains ma The Senate has complied by voting maintains to care for the Mexicans to a fine up to \$2,000 and a prison sen- J. Galvin said Judge Bibb had mployers.

Passage of the bill in both tence up to two years. But the House workers meat from Mexico which Houses of Congress came on the balked at approving this. Later it re had cleared customs labeled "aniexpiration date of an agreement between the United States and Mexico. Mexico has refused to renew the agreement under which United States employers could go those who cross the border unlawfully.

The labels were removed after the food cleared customs labeled "animal food" and invoiced "dog food — unfit for human consumption."

The labels were removed after the food cleared customs and before it was served. Mr. Galvin said.

The measure passed by the Senate He added that during the remainwould be hard to enforce; and, if enforced der of Judge Bibb's contract, a rigidity, it might work unfairly. Wetbacks United States Public Health Servwith fake permits might be hired inno- ice inspector will be stationed at have prescribed severe penalties cently by farmers, ranchmen and other Eagle Pass to inspect all food at for farmers biring "wetbacks"—

Mexicans who enter this country

Mexicans who enter this country prison for inability to tell a counterfeit had bought some 2,000 cases of But Senator Allan J. Ellender, permit from a genuine one.

Efforts should be made on both sides considerably less than that on of the border to restrict the flow of meat intended for human conseasonal workers to those with permits; sumption. but the employer, who may live far from the border, can not fairly be charged with responsibility for border patrol.

### Texas Judge Accused of Serving a Food to Mexican Workers

The Labor Department has accused a Texas county judge of feeding Mexican farm workers canned meat imported as "dog food—unfit for human consump-

five such centers the Government

fore it was served, Mr. Galvin said,

the meat, the duty on which was

## **Employment Offices** State Controlled

By LOUIS LAUTIER

rection since the outbreak of fighting in Korea so far as NNAP has been able to learn was the appointment of George L. P. Wea. public employment services leaves er as a special assistant to W. colored workers almost entirely at

Weaver's job is to work on or city FEPC laws. problems involving the fullest pos- by either a return of the public sible utilization of manpower.

None on Key Committees

that all of the programs dealing on the elimination of racial and 11 VOTES NEEDED with defense manpower problems religious segregation. including vocational training ofworkers, training of apprentices and additional training after apprenticeship are controlled by labor-management committees which have no colored representation on them.

Several colored persons have had group conferences with Secretary of Labor Maurice J. Tobin

WASHINGTON (NNPA) — As the country moves forward with a program of industrial mobilization including tooling and plant expansions.

Plants the situation is worse now tions.

GATHERS STRENGTH when the Federal Government offices considerable strength during the cons

The one step taken in this di-Federal funds to the States.

### Could Be Checked

This Federal-State system of Stuart Symington chairman of the fices in those states and cities which have not yet accorded which have not yet accorded states.

employment services to Federal control or the conditioning of But the difficulty appears to be grants for maintaining the services

## By JOSEPH V. BAKER

urging the creation by executive Pennsylvania's Negro Republican Mintess, stood solidly against what order of a fair employment prac- leaders will attempt to avoid an open it called "insulting an Administraresident Roosevelt set up during ployment Practice existation by the It is the possibility of such a World War II.

Picture Darker Than in '42 ures of appreciable in ployment practice existation by the It is the possibility of such a maneuver being repeated that Negro ures of appreciable in ploytenee in leaders fear, since the 1948 action is provided by the page of the page o

which Clarence Picket, former COMPROMISE HINTED Friends Service Committee execu- And while no statement has been CLEVELAND Ohio,—A total of tive, is chairman, has made it clear made regarding such proposals as eight FEPC bills have been introthat its supporters will press for the may be made toward a possible com-duced into the State legislature passage of legislation with "enough promise, it is thought that the creasured designed to obtain a statewide jobs sanctions to make it worthwhile." tion of a State Commission on Civil These provisions, according to prior Rights might be given some Republaw, as Cleveland prepares this clude subpena power and the right its establishment follows discussions versary of its municipal employ-on the part of any commission es-held regarding such a move, would ment ordinance On the question of employment on the part of any commission es-held regarding such a move, would of colored workers in defense tablished, to open its own investiga-function in the field of employment

operated employment offices throughout the country.

Since the employment offices that such er items required for an all-out war very little consideration appears to be given to full use of colored nanpower.

The organization has gathered causes.

The organization has gathered causes.

It is believed by influential sources considerable strength during the last throughout the country.

Since the employment offices that such leaders here would prefer not to have a setup would receive token resisting to face such opposition as the unit's ance from only the most reactionary followers might be able to organize factions, since it would be appreciately to the administration and allocation of where some in those Republican circles civil rights at a time when the Natural considerable strength during the last of the organization has gathered causes.

It is believed by influential sources to face such opposition as the unit's ance from only the most reactionary followers might be able to organize factions, since it would be appreciately in the Labor Department is restricted almost entirely to the administration and allocation of where some including the last of throughout the country.

Since the employment offices that such leaders here would prefer not to have a setup would receive token resisting to face such opposition as the unit's ance from only the most reactionary followers might be able to organize factions, since it would be appreciately administration and allocation of where some proposition as the unit's ance from only the most reactionary followers might be able to organize factions, since it would be appreciately to the country of the countr The organization has gathered causes. administration and allocation of where some inclination to support tion is ostensibly arming for that ing figures fully intend to block the stantly aimed toward FEPC proproposal in committee.

If such a move is made, it is known FAVORED BY FINE mittee in consideration. In such an elect John S. Fine has declared in also asked the help of the C'eveevent, only a few Republican ballots favor of the measure. However, sea- land FEPC board in drafting their would be needed to bring the meas- soned Negro Republican leaders are own laws which were later adopure to & floor vote.

During the 1948 session, an attempt was made by Minority Leader Hiram Andrews to bring a bill introduced by Representative Lewis Mintess (R., Phila.) to the House floor. The total number of Republican votes needed tration was unable to produce them. Republican delegation, including

Legal advisers from the Justice that party. The Fire issue, which believed to have had a definite effect bepartment have sat in on one has been included in the patterns as regards the fact that Negroes of the conferences but so far of both major parties for the that year. The additional fact that there has been no such executive eight years, is scholarly to face that year. The additional fact that strong industrial opposition during every Negro community in Philadelphia, except one, was lost by the The State Committee for FEPC, of Republicans last year has also served phia, except one, was lost by the Negro sections in the city in the to accentuate intra-party anxiety.

practices, but would also handle discriminations arising from other

the measure is manifest, there is the purpose. In addition, the charge of general concession that manufactur- class legislation, which has been conposals, might be difficult to sustain.

lodge such bills as may have been posed by the State committee for strong FEPC ordinances. introduced by discharging the com- that purpose. In addition, Governorreluctant to "lean on their cars" in ted. that hope since a similar condition, as regards commitments, existed at than 100 organizations which sethe beginning of the 1948 session.

worked out in Republican circles in from the rest of the state in a order to trend the Assembly's con- meeting at Columbus this week sideration toward the larger issue of and seek to force the early passcivil rights, is not known. However, age of one of the eight bills now approximately 11, but the Adminis- it is known that both Negro and before the two houses of the Genwhite Democratic leaders will oppose eral Assembly. During the voting, the Philadelphia any turning away from the heavily sanctioned proposals which their followers will introduce within the next 10 days

The Democratic strategy, it is believed, revolves around the hope that the Philadelphia Republicans can be forced to again oppose discharging the Labor and Industry Committees which have successfully bottled up all proposals. If that can be done, their leaders here believe that they can again hold practically all of the

statements of the setup, would in-lican consideration. Such a unit, if week to celebrate the first anni-

The Cleveland law has worked well in its first year, clamping down hard on a number of the worst offenders The year is end-ing with Magra girls working as clerks and office help in several large downtown department stores.

Many factories are sing feet o labor for the first time.

Climaxing activity for the first 12 months, Negroes are driving Yellow Cabs, the 'tightest' jim -crow moropoly in the state's history.

Most far-reaching behefit of the Cleveland bill, however, has seen the adoption of its best points that the appreciable Democratic The Philadelphia organization is by several other cities. These inminority in the House of Represen- reportedly in favor of the passage of clude Youngstown, Akron and Lotatives will again attempt to dis- FEPC legislation practically as pro- rain in Ohio. All have enacted

Gary, Ind. and Des Moines, Iowa,

The combined group of more cured passage of the Cleveland Whether a compromise can be law will meet with other groups

## Labor Dearth Often Ended

ers in defense areas becomise is ended. ing more critical, many city and in California state governments are passing their own Fair Employment Practices Commission Acts.

The most recent state to pass an FEPC law is Colorado.

Fourteen other states are carry ing on campaigns: Arizona, Cali fornia, Illinos, Indiana, Kansas Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi,

Ten states already have FEPC State Senate has approved bill natory requests are meeting with laws: New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, Washington, Oregon, Rhode Island, New Mexico and Te measure, which was right it was pointed out, "experience included and their own local FEPCs. Indiana beled a "little LPC bill," pasted gain positive proof on such practical discriminatory requests are meeting with natory requests are meeting with compliance.

"Although this is in strict rollar to retain the client, discriminatory requests are meeting with compliance."

"Although this is in strict rollar to retain the client, discriminatory requests are meeting with compliance."

"Although this is in strict rollar to retain the client, discriminatory requests are meeting with compliance."

In some states Republicans, who for years have given lip service to Negroes, are being put on the spot in their FEPC votes.

A proposed FEPC law was killed in House committee in Michigan when two Republicans who had promised to vote for it failed to show up. Only five members were present, one voted against it. Five votes were needed.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People will hold a conference of national organizations interested in FEPC in Washington May 22-23. Since the war in Korea began, the NAACP has urged President Truman to issue an executive order similar to President Roosevelt's "as an integral factor in the

mobilization of manpower."

In Paducah, Ky., there are Negroes available for work at an atomic energy project. But they can't get jobs because of discrimination.

But in other areas with FEPC WITH THE demand for work- laws, labor shortages are met as

SACRAMENTO Montana, Nebraska, Onio, West anti-climax to an uphill battle to FEPC legislation, the Californ Ten states already have FEPC State Senate has approved to a prohibiting racial discount for the common as a contract to the contract to th

no machinery to carry them out specifying that it applied only to cult tasks confronting the agency.

Public Works construction proj. This problem is for from solution

ticut Commission on Civil Rights, according to Rabbi Morris Silver man, its chairman. The commission administers the FEPC and Public Accommodation statutes.

Cooperation of employers placing orders to specify they will hire with out discrimination on the sole basis of about the agencies, coupled with the agencies of the agencies Public Accommodation statutes. was spensored by Edward Gail-this unhealthy situation."

"These laws prohibit discriminalso Sen. Gerald O'Gara, who of the commission also indicated nation because of race, religion, fered the amendments.

The commission also indicated that the University of Rhode Is-

for an effective FEP bill,

## Agencies Report Decline In Bias

By SAMUEL P. PERRY, JR. PROVIDENCE, R. I.—(ANP)—The Rhode Island FEPE stated last week that in the area of employment agencies, complete success has been gained in the removal of all questions pertaining to race or color, religion, national origin or ancestry of the applicants from their personal data forms.

This has resulted in a reduction of discrimination by employment agencies, "but insufficient to satisfy completely the commission."

Officials of the state anti-bias agency quite bluntly revealed that there is reason to believe that a certain amount or discriminatory job-orders are being received by the employment agencies and that in order to retain the client, discrimi-

and Wisconsin have such laws but after ameniments were added tice remains one of the most diffi-

In Connecticut, the Connecticut ects.

State Inter-racial Commission It specifies that neither labor centrated educational emphasis changed its name to the Connec unions nor contractors can is with the agencies, coupled with the

ancestry or national origin, in em- In the Assembly, Byron Rum land, Providence College, Bryant ployment opportunities and in all ford of Oakland, and Augustus College, Johnson and Wales Busiployment opportunities and in all ford of Oakland, and Augustus

public places, including public Hawkins of Los Angeles have ness School, and the Newport Sectionary developments," Silverman been waging an intensified fight retarial School gave members of the commission the opportunity of presenting the commission's program before their student bodies in the past year.

Likewise, speakers appeared at

speakers appeared at Brown University a plans are being formulated for Lanar speaking engagements, especially during the current year.

Conferences with top management in major business establishments and labor unions have resulted in marked changes and a definite improvement in employment policies. Members of the commission have expressed belief that there is every reason to believe that improvement in employment policy will continue.

### 1951

### egroes to Push Fight for FE

By JOSEPH V. BAKER

In a move which Negro leaders lax administrative concern. believe indicates a "clear and deep break" between the National Association for the Advancement of ministration, the NAACP has schedrights in Washington next month. The meeting, according to its sponsors, will "take up the whole problem and formulate a coordinated plan of action" as regards civil rights.

With Congressional inaction on Fair employment legislation, according to fair molecular mol uled a national conference on civil agenda.

tional units now working for immediate program action by the President. The staging of the meeting in Washington indicates that the organizations concerned may attempt another "march on Wash-tempt another "march of the meeting in the concerned may attempt another "march of the reluctance first such commission ever created was a president for the dramatics of the Far East Command to import to when President Recommendations are the commission of the Far East Command to import to when President Recommendations are the commission of the Far East Command to import to when President Recommendations are the commission of the Far East Command to import to when President Recommendations are the commission of the Far East Command to import to when President Recommendations are the commission of the far East Command to import to when President Recommendations are the commission of the far East Command to import to when President Recommendations are the commission of the far East Command to import to the commission of the far East Command to import to the commission of the far East Command to import to the commission of the far East Command to import to the commission of the far East Command to import to the commission of the far East Command to import to the commission of the far East Command to import to the commission of the far East Command to import to the commission of the far East Command to import to the commission of the far East Command to import to the commission of the far East Command to import to the commission of the far East Command to import to the commission of the commission of the far East Command to import to the commission of the far East Command to import to the commission of the co tional units now wor ing for immedesk since early last fall.

diate program action by the Presi- As regards the treatment their demands.

### FIGHT APPEASEMENT

to be indicated in its statement that the conference will be asked to look into "the apparent trend toward apparent trend toward apparent trend toward apparent trend toward apparent of the Dixiecrat "A one passement of the Dixiecrat "A one its way clear" to move.

These sources have held that while this position, more attribute to the president leans toward the issuance of an executive order on standing among Negrees to reach an ill-time low even in circles in which Democrate Party support is alienations as a result of foreign policy and the MacArthur incident are taken for granted.

This year alone, FEPC has an important

the treatment of Negrees in the armed forces and the refusal of the President to take unilateral action to either move to action in his own in the field of civil rights without to either move to action in his own in the field of civil rights without right, or fall back upon his wish regard for Congressional conclutation that Congress be allowed ample

### OPPOSITION SHARPENS

in all major centers of population position, may not go far toward heal- Iowa. with the result that Democratic ing the breach which has developed leaders fear that the President's in the Negro voting bloc.

tions in the Pacific.

gregated in Korea, but were being that an FEPC unit be established subjected to courts-martial under immediately.

dicative of racial discrimination and having "persuaded" President

### DRAFT OF ORDER ON DESK

executive order establishing a Fairas regards both FEPC and military Colored People and the Truman Ad- Employment Practices Commission segregation. also will highlight the meeting's FEPC

rights.

The probable infact of the meeting is indicated, observers believe, in
the fact that the NAACP will call
the fact that the major nation has been on the President's

tion has been on the President's

desk since early last fall.

plement the Presidential order.

### STRIVE TO FORESTALL ACTION Emergency.

The major points scheduled for already imminent, would weaken This year alone, FEPC has an important

The opposition to continued seg-regation of Negro troops in fighting areas has been fanned by the re-tee for FEPC, which is headed by port of Thurgood Marshall, general A. Philip Randolph, Negro labor counsel for the NAACP, on condi-leader. In addition, a number of The attorney, who has carried labor unions, many of which are in association's cases be-bad temper as regards the President, fore the Supreme Court, said that are expected to join in a demand

conditions which were obviously in- Randolph, who is credited with Franklin D. Roosevelt to issue such an order under the pressure of a 'march on Washington," is known The Presdent's refusal to issue an to favor drastic Presidential action

Moving Along

ington" in an effort to dramatize of the Far East Command to im- mere ten years ago when President Roosevelt acted under the pressure of war

The association's temper, as re- The President's Negro supporters, Since that time nine states have placed gards President Truman, is thought meanwhile, have been striving to fair employment measures on their statue to be indicated in its statement that forestall any concerted action on books, setting an all-time record for the

discussion at the conference will be considerably the Administration's spot on the calendars of no fewer than the President to establish a fair the FEPC's enforcement power or thirteen State Legislatures. Chances for employment practices commission cover so many fields of activity. passages are believed reasonably good in at

Legislatures in Pennsylvania, Minnesota, policy.' Kansas, Iowa, Utah, Colorado, Ohio, Calitime to take up his proposals. The fornia, West Virginia, Missouri, Nebraska. ylatter move, which is generally ex- Arizona and Illinois are set to act on FEPC and the responsibility for setting Rights revolt over FEPC and On both these points Negro op- pected by even those Negro leaders with passage a possibility in Pennsylvania, and enforcing such standards rest other civil rights issues. position has admittedly grown sharp who prefer to support the Truman Minnesota, Ohio, California, Kansas and squarely with the President."

Opponents of FEPC know it will be passed if allowed to come to a vote, so the strate standing may dip so low that noth-standing may dip so low that noth-ing dramatic in 1952 could revive it.

The Washington meeting will be floor by getting the measure bottled up in

> Chamber of Commerce members, are finding this harder and harder to do. The useful executive order in 1941. It said that faction were acrid in their denunpurpose of FEPC in these days of ever tightening manpower supply, is too evident.

And too, the fine record being made by commissions in those States which have wisely adopted this type of legislation is creating ever mounting pressure on recal-

no such statutes.

And finally, it is becoming more and more difficult for Americans to proclaim the glories of democracy to a world which looks with an ever critical eye at our very undemocratic practices.

Colorado FEPC

mented. "It reaffixed Colorado's In Defense Jobs

**CIO Demands** 

Job Discrimination Held Slowing Defense

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17-(UP) The CIO asserted today that job discriminating is preventing "full

by executive order and give it

The Senate, the CIO said, is legislation because of "vicious minority rule."

### History of FEPC

But opponents, for the most part fearful tory of the FEPC which the late ally." | Cuchu President Roosevelt established by opposition and lacked enforcement right direction. authority, it nevertheless "comachievement.'

contribution to national morale and unity, of the contribution its mere existence made in revitalizing the faith of millions of Americans in the democratic ideal."

## **FEPC Policy**

Truman Move Stirs Southern Anger

dues 12-4-5 KEY WEST, Dec. 3 - (UP) -President Truman moved today to end discrimination in defense job hiring and Senator Walter F. George (D-Ga.) saw the action as an indication Mr. Truman "may be preparing to run for President again."

A presidential order authorizing an 11-man committee to watch for racial and religious discrimination in hiring under government contract drew an immediate angry reaction from Southerners.

utilization" of defense resources and should be abolished by President Troppan 11-18-51 Warting Fair Employment Pracdent Troppen . // -/8 -5 warting Fair Employment Prac-The labor organization urged tices Committee but will not have

"I know of no reason why he 'authority to enforce such a should have done that," said Senator George, a conservative South-It said in the publication Eco- erner who, however, stayed with nomic Outlook that "the authority the party during the 1948 States"

Will Oppose, "Naturally"

"The only thing I can make of prevented from considering FEPC it is that it looks like he may be preparing to run for President again," George said at his Vienna, Ga., home. "I will oppose it (the The publication traced the his- antidiseningination order) natur-

Leaders of the States' Rights even though the FEPC was short- ciation of the order but Negro lived, faced constant Congressional leaders hailed it as a step in the

"It is something that is overpiled an impressive record of due," said A. P. Tureaud, president of the Louisiana chapter of But the statistics, the CIO said. the National Association for the citrant law-makers of States which have "provide no measure of FEPC's Advancement of Colored People. "But it should have more teeth in

it to make it effective and enforceable,

"This should give the President an opportunity to prove that he is doing whatever he can to put the democratic processes in action," Tureaud added, "It is inconsistent for us to talk about democracy abroad and not practice it at

The President left final respon-sibility for compliance with the anti-discrimination clause in government contracts—a clause that has been in them nearly 10 years with the contracting agencies themselves.

But the committee will observe the degree of compliance and recommend to government agencies and departments how the procedures now in use can be strength-

**Denounces Order** 

first Southerner to denounce Mr. Truman's order was Horace Wilkinson, Birmingham States Rightist leader who also was one of the first to bolt the Domocrats in 1948 over the civil rights platform

"This is another effort on the part of Truman to usurp, overrule and override," Wilkinson said. "This is adequate grounds for imto correct this deficiency," he said eral law as in the FEPC. It
peachment but I don't think there
"It places the primary responsition with curbon mendations to defense agen-

terms of politics and as usual his every decision is based on the mediate study of compliance proanswer to the question of how cedures now in effect and recom- fluence in the party leopard can never be expected to pliance. change its spots."

President's executive order read, said. the committee's recommendations will be subject to review by Demitter would hold hearings to

The mere suggestion of a committee on the FEPC model is anethema to Southern Democrats, own rules. And, although the President didn't say so, the new order strikes the Southerners close to home.

**NAACP's Protests** 

Negro groups, notably the Na- in the armed services. tional Association for the Advancement of Colored People, re- responsibility is the Fair Employnation clause be enforced at the Savannah River plant of the discrimination in the government's lations. Atomic Energy Commission. The own hiring. Negroes wanted equal job oppor-

discrimination. But it was clear from today's order that they have been coming in.

The committee authorized today will include a representative each from the Defense and Labor Departments, the AEC, the General Services Administration and the Defense Materials Procurement Agency. These agencies control virtually all of the defense contracting work.

The other six members will be himself and they will not have to become subjects for Senate confirmation.

Primary Purpose

ment said the primary purpose of Now that the noise has sub-committee is to be composed of the order was "to secure better sided, it is possible to look at 11 members, six appointed by compliance by contractors and this action by the Bresident the President, five by various subcontractors" with provisions in calmid and objectively. So federal agencies involved in de-Federal contracts specifically for- analyzed and regarded, it is fense, employment and personbidding discrimination because of suggested that Southern people nel functions. race, creed, color or national of moderate persuasion, as dis-

contracts had been helpful, but President sas done.

many votes it is going to get. A mend changes to strengthen com-

"The committee may confer with "Under certain conditions," the interested persons," the President

To Make Own Rules

Asked if this meant the comturn can pass them on to the Philleo Nash, White House specialist on minority problems, said the committee would make up its

Nash said the new committee was expected to fill the same role of the FAHY, committee on equality of treatment and opportunity

Another group with the same cently urged that the anti-discrimi- ment Board of the Civil Service Commission, which guards against

Thomas L. Stokes

### Voluntary FEPC,

### **Test for South**

WASHINGTON-Loud and violent protests from some Southern politicians arose, as expected, over President Truman's recent executive

designated later by the President order setting up a committee on government contract compliance. The committee is charged with looking into and advising about ses of discrimination in employment on account of race, creed color or national origin in companies that have government con-The President in a special state- tracts or subcontracts. It is advisory only.

common to all contracting agencies ployment objectives through are violations of the nondisof the government. voluntary, co-operative means, crimination clause.

"The present order is designed rather than compulsion by fedThe projected committee, to is anyone in Washington with guts enough to institute the proceedings."

Representative F. Edward Hebert (D-La.), another States' Rights supporter, commented that "Mr. Truman is again thinking in terms of politics and as usual his "It places the primary responsition thus tends to fit in with current attempts within the Democratic Party to find some compromise solution of FEPC, report of the government."

"This is as it should be," Mr. cently revealed nere, which probably would be resorted to undertake an important of politics and as usual his contacting the permitation of the named soon, can make recommendations to defense agencies relative to violations or other matters within its purview and also can hold public hearings. This latter procedure, which probably would be resorted to only in flagrant cases." cious, prejudicial Dixiecrat in-sorted to only in flagrant cases,

> under an executive order is- in our free society. sued by the late President is the law. It is sound and logical if what we are doing by our defense program, which now is the bulk of government contracts, is in defense of democracy, as we say

There have been some vio-

What President Truman has

The agencies themselves do Mr. Truman said the inclusion tinct from some of their poli- have punitive powers which of the nondiscrimination clause in the 10-year-old executive order. that there had been no uniform For it offers the hopeful pos-system of regulation or inspection sibility of attaining fair em-from companies in which there

could be an effective means itself of checking violations As a preface, and for the through the medium of pubsake of accuracy, it should be licity, which always has proved pointed out that for 10 years, a most effective instrumentality

But perhaps the most valu-Roosevelt, every government able thing about the President's contract and subcontract has committee procedure-and of contained a clause forbidding this the South should take discrimination in employment note—is that it can make a test on account of race, creed, as to whether it is possible to color, or national origin. That do away with discrimination in employment by voluntary means. Such discrimination certainly is contrary to our democratic professions.

It will, in short, be a test of our own belief in our democracy. It is a challenge, and should disclose whether the Southern insistence on voluntary measures is sincere.

If the President's committee "The creation of this (the new) done is to set up a committee could devise a workable system Negroes wanted equal job oppor-tunity in all phases, including ad-"is one more step in the program situation, find out about viola- would be effective, it would inministration, of the billion-dollar project which may produce the hydrogen bomb.

Mr. Truman's vacation White House would not say how many complaints have been received against contractors for alleged "is one more step in the program situation, find out about violations, investigate the circumstions, investigate the circumstances, and attempt through to eliminate the practice of distonsultation and co-operation that would be effective, it would indeed be an achievement. That, then, could be applied to the whole field of industry and not just that part which has government.

executive order and the committee are limited.

## assistant to the president of

NEW YORK — Led by its in-

ditutional convention at the Com- security.

end, head of the Transport Work-far enough." sage of the resolution.

Added Words which they are a part." the senior federation. The CIO practices commission bill. Sen.

Mr. Murray, who took time out Mr. Weber, CIO president in split with the AFL in 1935 over Humphrey, long a leader in from his duties as presiding chair-Virginia, in supporting the resoluthe issue of industrial unionism battling for civil rights proposals, man of the convention to address tion told the convention that in versus craft unionism. himself to the resolution. Declar-virginia his union is drighing its difference of the properties of the ple in the City Council of Richwith a few words" some of the ple in the City Council of Richwith a few words" some of the ple in the City Council of Richwith a few words" some of the ple in the City Council of Richwith a few words" some of the ple in the City Council of Richwith a few words" some of the ple in the City Council of Richwith a few words who gathered hearings on the issue from after the few words some by other dele-mond, and for the State Assemate the Commodore hotel for the Congress reconvenes. stes supporting the resolution by. He added that CIO leaders annual confab were reassured The Senator is the author of a

man as members of the Oliver, Detroit, chairman of the Kluk Klan ever dared to be United Auto Workers Fair Prac hright about it. We have international secretary - treasurer ment of the resolution, "ofttimes employment bill, which they conactics what we preach of the transport workers, and W. the obstacles are obstacles that sider the heart of the program.

to respect the people of Richard Carter, Bridgeport, Conn. people of our organization place It could lead to another political race as God's crea-

Mr. Townsend Speaks

Mr. Townsend, head of the Workers. ernational president Phillip Mur-Transport Service Workers Union y, the Congress of Industrial Or- and secretary to the CIO's Antiitations last Wednesday called discrimination Committee, virtual-President Truman and Con ly forced Mr. Murray's comments ress to issue an FEPC law with with a fiery speech in which he cement powers, repeal the condemned CIO leadership for not the rules, ender an anti-lynching he had investigated the Cicero ri-aw, abolish poll tax and ots and found that many members trengthen the nation's civil rights of the CIO were members of the

the third of a resolution which are the form of a resolution which stand that 15 million black people in America if separated from ras unanimously passed by the or in America, if separated from denunciation of race prejudice, ranization at its 13th annual con them, represent a threat to their segregation and discrimination,

Lester Granger, of the National ry Truman to issue at once an Unanimous adoption of the res- Urban League, who addressed the Executive Order establishing a rention by its Anti-discrimination CIO membership that colored peo-Committee, came after Murray, ple in labor have come a long Commission, the 13th Constitu-Walter Reuther, Willard Town-way, "but we still have not gone tional convention of the CIO came

ers Union, and Charlie Weber. Mr. Granger said, "The colored Philip Murray, oresident of the WASHINGTON, Nov. 5 (UP).—
white president of the Virginia man must be developed into a full Congress of Industrial Organiza. Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey, D. State CIO, had scored dis-and equal partner in the labor tions, also rejected an American Min., again brought up the concrimination in this country and movement before the 'lags' of the Fodoration of Labor invitation of the property of th made impassioned pleas for pas-processes of democracy 'destroy Federation of Labor invitation for troversial civil rights issue by an-

ates supporting the resolution help ly. He added that CIO leaders annual confab were reassured that the fight to wipe out segrebill providing for creation of a chief or kers in the industries of the gation and discrimination will federal Fair Employment Practicular our country into more reasonable annual confab were reassured that the fight to wipe out segrebill providing for creation of a gation and discrimination will federal Fair Employment Practicular our country into more reasonable annual confab were reassured that the fight to wipe out segrebill providing for creation of a gation and discrimination will federal Fair Employment continue and a greater effort will tices Commission with power to halt discrimination in employment for reasons of race, color, religion or reasons of race, color, religion or national origin. The commission would be required to seek an this question of civit the convention were Mr. Townsend Negro member of the CIO's Executive the convention were Mr. Townsend Negro member of the CIO's Executive the convention were Mr. Townsend Negro member of the CIO's Executive the convention were mr. Townsend Negro member of the CIO's Executive the convention were mr. Townsend Negro member of the CIO's Executive the convention were mr. Townsend Negro member of the CIO's Executive the convention of the convention of the convention were mr. Townsend Negro member of the CIO's Executive the convention of the conventio has this question of civil the convention were Mr. Townsend Negro member of the CIO's Exend to discrimination by concilia-

to a glose Friday.

in our way."

as bigoted against the Negro as the States' Rights split in 1948, the Ku Klux Klan ever dared, particularly if Mr. Truman threw he declared.

assistant to the president of the vention were Manly Fleisch-however, that the President had international Union of Electrical mann, administrator, National nothing to do with Sen. Humph-Workers.

Production Authority, Michael V. rey's decision to begin hearings DiSalle, director, Office of Price on F. E. P. C. Mr. Traman soft-Stabilization, Lester Granger, ex-pedaled his civil rights program ecutive secretary of the National during the last session of Congress Urban League, Eric Johnson, adcomparative Democratic unity on
ministrator, Economic Stabilizaforeign policy. tion Agency, Willard Townsend, An aid to Sen. Humphrey said president of the Chicago United the Labor subcommittee will be Transport Service Employees studying the whole problem of de-Union, and Maurice J. Tobin, Sec-fense manpower, and said that disretary of Labor.

NEW YORK -With a clear-cut Hearing Called of the defense program," he said. and an appeal to President Har-

the very democratic processes of the CIO to return to the folds of nouncing today Senate hearings the senior federation. The CIO in January on a Far Employment said he has instructed the staff of

ts. race problem in the U.S staff of CIO and its Panama Canal ecutive Board, was re-elected in tion, but would be backed by court The race problem. We have Zone representative; Boyd Wilson, the Friday morning election of of- authority i its orders were not num.an our organization that international representative of the ficers. Murray was re-elected obeyed. President Truman has just as bigoted against the steel workers, Pittsburgh; William president.

"In the great difficulty that we tion. man as members of the Oliver, Detroit, chairman of the Min ever dared to be United Auto Workers Fair Practices Committee; Phillip Weight tices Committee; Phillip Weight fare of the Negro and other minority groups in the United Auto Workers Fair Practices Committee; Phillip Weight fare of the Negro and other minority groups in the United the President's entire civil rights these things. We have got CIO; Eugene E. Frazier, Chicago States," Murray said in argu-program and particularly the fair

Up in January, Is Unlikely gram. to Reach Senate Floor

explosion in the Democratic party Some union members "are just such as the one that touched off himself wholeheartedly behind the new F. E. P. C. bill.

Among the speakers at the con- Informed sources emphasized,

crimination in employment has an "important role" in the picture. "We aim to find out if a commission to insure non-discrimination in employment is needed in view

It was learned that Sen. Humph-Humphrey rey also takes the position that even if civil rights backers lack votes to put their bills acrossthey should continue to serve no-Sution, which was sent to the con-convention Wednesday, told the Fair Employment Practices Civil Rights Issue Coming tice that they still back the pro-

## WASHINGTON - The gov- De

ernment is checking its own agencies to make sure they are observing fair employment practices, it was learned Monday.

The fair employment board of the civil service commission has ordered every Federal agency to report on what it is doing to give Negroes and other minority groups an even break on government jobs.

It is the first intra-government check-up since July, 1949, and follows by a week President Truman's lows by a week President Truman's ALBANY, N. Y.—(NNPA)— Exorder creating a fair employment pansion of New York's anti-discri-

committee to check on discriminamination law to include places of
tory hiring by defense contractors. public accommodation will be recommendated by Governor Thomas E.
agencies have done to see that
minority groups are treated fairly be delivered Wednesday. in training programs and are given be delivered Wednesday an equal chance at promotions.

Agencies also must report on "all firmative steps" taken to insure anti-discrimination law to give the anti-discrimination in recruiting, Commission Against Discrimination

rating and appointing new em-jurisdiction to act regarding access

ployes.

If an agency has segregated work theaters, bars, recreation annual reunits, it must tell what has been sort facilities and other places of done to insure that the segregation public accommodation.

does not adversely affect equality of opportunity. Agencies which have set up segregated units since stricted to the fimination in emfair employment was ordered in ployment because of face, color, the government must explain their creed or national origin.

It was said the Governor's reaction.

Agencies were given until Dec. commendation was a natural and

Agencies were given until Dec. commendation was a natural and 31 to make their reports. logical development of anti-discri-

Mr. Truman's order setting up an FEPC-type committee to make prompted by any single instance of discriminate in his ing drew criticism from groups with for and against FEPC. at the Stork Club in New York City,

ne National Association for Advancement of Colored People because she is colored.

The Governor will note, it was enough because it lacked the enforcement powers of the wartime FEPC. Many southern Democratic leaders, however, criticised the order because it increased government regulation of a problem they believe should be handled on a local penalties as a misdemeanor.

penalties as a misdemeanor.

nal prosecution.

Governor Dewey will recommend that such discrimination be made a subject for legal action as a matter of education, cooperation and conciliation, without, however, eliminating the existing right of crimi-

It was explained that the Governor's proposal would make it easier to combat discrimination in admissions to places of public accommodation without resort to criminal procedures. It would provide that

Sure when an act of discrimination was commission, that body, functioning as it now does in regard to employment, would investigate and, if it would the complaint justified, would caution the offender that he was violating state

> the commission would publish the name, address and sodeiness of the offender, and as a last resert would apply to the courts for a cease-anddesist order which would be manda,

If the discrimination continued,



EPC'S 10th ANNIVERSARY — Leaders of civic, religious and labor or anitations meet at the Hyde Park, N. Y., grave of Franklin Delano Roosevelt on the 10th anniversary of Roosevelt's historic order setting up the first Fair Employment Practices Committee. A. Philip Randolph, (left) co-chairman of the National Council for a Perma-nent FEPC, praised memory of the late President and called for ac-

### Negroes to Spur Drive For State FEPC Bill

By JOSEPH V. BAKER

With yesterday's primary elections out of the way, Philadelohia's Negro political leaders of both parties will renew their comoined drive for the passage of Fair Employment Practices legislation now stalled in the Senate EXPRESS CONCERN

Judiciary Committee.

criminations based on race or creed maining remedy.

The meast re has been sanctioned by the flouse, but was thwarted in the Senste committee when the gards the Judiciary Committee, has was unable to prevent a secret ballot served to pose two points of view served to pose two points of view served to pose two points of the result of which showed a need for four additional votes to send the proposal to the fider.

The first move, according to leading sponsors of the legislation, may be an attempt to discharge the committee from further consideration of the measure.

The bill, introduced by Representative Lewis M. Mintess (R., Phila.), would regulate both labor and employment tractices as regards discriminations based on race or creed. The measure has been expressed by the full Democratic lineup in that supporters of the bill following Kepbacy appears likely to aid such a move, the strength of Republican move the st

tion by President Truman to duplicate Roosevelt's efforts by issuing an executive order establishing an FEPC to deal with the current defense mobilization. Snapped by cameraman after wreath was laid on grave were, left to right; Randolph, Mrs. Herman B. Levine, National Council of Jewish Women; Mrs. FDR, Walter White, executive secretary, NAACP; Rev. Gary Oniki, Protestant Interracial Church

bill from committee consideration porters think a "bare minimum" if if the committee is dominated by its the proposal is to have validity. cessful action toward this end exist. However, it is thought that a reduc-

### RELUCTANT TO ACT

In addition, Negro supporters of CALLED MAJOR ISSUE the Administration are reluctant to The pervading temper of Negroes push the Governor's expressed in- participating in yesterday's election terest to a point of further alienation of already unfriendly forces in made it clear, leaders pointed out the Senate unless some possibility exists that a successful move of dis-Concern has been expressed by the full Democratic lineup in that

tance of a party in power to force a tablishes these at what most suption of these could be effected.

during the balloting, that FEPC will constitute the Major political issue in the Philadelphia elections next fall. Much of this is due, it is

Governor Fine to "take some unilateral action" in an effort to guard against "a complete abrogation of the Republican Party's platform commitment." A volunteer unit, without subpena power, but "using the strength of boycott and publicity" has been visioned, by many of the legislation's supporters.



WASHINGTON-It looks like the committee of 12 which met w President Truman early in the year to urge a new FEPC executive order and the integration of Negroes into the war mobilization of fort had better hit the trail back to the White House again.

Headed by A Philip Randolph, president of the Brotherhood of

Sleeping Car Porters, the committee comprised of Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, Dr. Channing H. Tobias, Lester Granger, Walter White, Dr. Benjamin Mays, Elmer Henderson, Dowdal Davis, Bishop William Y. Bell, Dr. Charles S. Johnson, J. Robert, Booker and Willard S. Town-

send.

It laid a six point program before the President calling for (1) the immediate use of his influence and power to abolish racial segregation in the nation's capital, (2) to appoint qualified Negroes on the administrative and policy-making level in the government, (3) to integrate Negroes

in all new agencies that are being established and will be established as a result of the present emergency, (4) to appoint Negroes more widely in the foreign and diplomatic service of the country, (5) issue an FEPC executive order guaranteeing equality and opportunities in employment in the emergency program, and (6) to abolish once and for all racial segregation of Negro soldiers in the U. S. Army.

S. Army. Sat. 9-29-50.
The President was sympathetic and wanted to help. He assigned his administrative assistant David K. Niles to work with the committee.

the 12 with Secretary of State Dean Acheson on April 13. Present ty and he was free to select any has approved adequate machinwere Elmer Henderson, Clarence Mitchel, Prof. Rayford Logan, name from the list submitted or ery to pry into dilatory practices Bishop Bell, Mrs. Jeanetta Welch Brown and Theodore E. Brown, make his own selection indepen- by Federal agencies in carrying representing Mr. Randolph.

five recommendations. Namely Martin. (1) that a complete review of the tive Order 9980, (2) that in the he same day. selection of an assistant Secre-

in the United Nations.



de MILLE ernment."

committee.

Niles first arranged a meeting of a subcommittee representing course, was Wilson's responsibili-

Acheson said he was interested dantly. On the issue of the appoint in being fair to all citizens but ment of Negroes to foreign and felt that the committee should diplomatic service, the group work with the State Department handed the Secretary of State director of personnel Haywood T.

Niles also arranged a meeting employment policy of the State of the subcommittee without Lo-Department on all levels be made gan, with Charles E. Wilson, Di-in line with the President's Execu-ector of Defense Mobilization,

Wilson was asked to urge the tary of State a qualified Negro President to issue a new FEPC be considered for appointment, executive order, give considera-(3) that qualified Negroes be em- tion to the appointment of a comployed in professional and policy petent Negro as assistant to the making positions in the depart office of Defense Mobilization, rement of foreign service, (4) that sponsible solely to him, to ap-Negroes be included in all ad point a competent Negro assistant visory and consultating commit to each administrator in the oftees now in being or to be es- fices of Economic Stabilization. tablished by the department, and Price Administration, Wage Stabi-(5) that qualified Negroes be lization, and all other agencies placed in representative capacities directly or indirectly contributing to the defense mobilization effort, and to integrate qualified Negro

personnel in all levels of administrative responsibilities, both in the national and regional offices of the Defense Mobilization.
Since then the subcommittee

has had two meetings with Martin, the first in April and the last on Sept. 11, and there has been quite a bit of correspondence be tween his office, Mr. Randolph and Brown.

Martin stated that "the department practices no discrimination in the recruitment of employes, regardless of race, creed or color," but did agree to fill a position in his office with a qualified Negro with personnel experience.

His "no discrimination" remark brought this statement from the committee:

"The State Department suffers from the unenviable reputation of at home and abroad. In the tional origin. United States the department The proposed wrder which

Mobilization director Wilson was more definite. He agreed to appoint a Negro as an assistant who will be solely responsible to him. and he also agreed to let the com: mittee assist in this direction by submitting a list of persons its members felt qualified for con-

By VENICE T. SPRAGGS

WASHINGTON - President Truman is expected shortly to issue an Executive Order setting up a committee to enforce the fair employment practice provisions required in all Federal contracts.

The committee would be vested with Presidential authority to police the "rules, procedures, and practices" of agencies contracting for the Government who have failed to force compliance with Government contract provisions prehibiting discrimination against any employee practicing discrimination in em- or applicants for employment beployment against the Negro both cause of race, color, creed or na-

probably employs fewer colored would authorize the establishmen and women above custodial ment of such a committee, was and clerical levels than does other circulated this week among ra-department or agency in the gov. cial relations advisers and other responsible Government officials who were asked to submit their comments before the order is put in final form for Presidential approval

While the order ( would fall short of the Fair Employment Practices Pronouncement which long has been sought, it will mark the first time the President out racial orders.

Although belated, if enforced to the extent of the authority grant-

ed the committee, the order may forestall the need for establishing an FEPC committee which is certain to run into congressional opposition and denial of Stands for carrying out its operations.

The committee the President now contemplates would operate under the Independent Offices Appropriation Act and get its funds from that source. The committee, to be known as the Committee on Government Contract Compliances, would be composed of 12 members.

Six members would represent the Department of Defense, the Department of Labor, the Atomic Energy Commission, the General Services Administration and the Defense Materials Procurement Agency.

Six other members would be designated by the President who also would name the chairman and vice chairman from among the membership group.

The order would place the responsibility for getting compliance with the FEPC in Government contracts on the heads of the responsible Government agencies who would be answerable to the President.

Presumably, these | agency heads would require dompliance officers already operating in firms holding Government contracts to enforce the non-discrimination provision along with other contract provisions which they have failed in the past to do. The proprosed order provides that "the Committee shall establish any rules necessary for the conduct of its business."

The Committee's authority would closely parallel that of the President's Committee on Equality of Treatment and Opportunity in the Armed Services. Where contracting Federal agencies failed to fall in line with the Committee's recommendations, it may forward to Mobilization Director Charles Wilson recommendations designed to prevent and eliminate discrimination.

Wilson, in turn is authorized to appeal to President Truman to compel the agencies to carry out such recommendations.

Under the proposed order, "all contracting agencies of the Government are authorized and directed to cooperated with the Committee and, to the extent permitted by law, to furnish the Committee such information and assistance as it may require in the performance of its function under this order."

The effectiveness of the committee will depend upon its membership and whom bership and whom President Truman names as chairman. It also

lization Director the committee's

of

## Mental Illness Can Be Aided: New Pamplet Tells

There was a time not so long ago when insane people were treated like criminals and locked up in

Public opimon today would regard this as shocking, and yet the notion still persists that a family in which imanity strikes suffers

Yet one in every five families the United States will at some time have one of its members hospitalized for some form of mental disorder. What should a family do when this happens?

What is mental illness and how can it be avided?

There are some of the questions answered in a gw to pamphlet,

"When Mental Thress Orrikes Your Family" published by the Public Affairs Committee, a nonprofit educational organization at 22 East 38 St., New York 16, N. Y. The 32-page booklet is written by Kathleen Doyle, with an introduction by Dr. Karl M. Bowman, medical superintendent of the Langley Porter Clinic in California.

Mrs. Doyle refutes some popular misconceptions by pointing out that mental illness is common: is not a single disease; is not necessarily inherited; does not strike without warning; can be treated successfully, and is not a disgrace.

"Mental illness affects more people than polio, heart disease and cancer combined," she states. "One out of every 20 persons in the United States will at some time in life develop a mental disorder sufficiently serious to require hospitalization.

"No one holds a delirious pneumonia patient responsible for his actions. Why should a manic depressive be blamed for what he does because illness had lodged in his mind instead of his lungs?"

The pamphlet suggests a number of things the family can do to aid the patient while he is at the hospital and after he returns home. It also tells how to prevent mental illness, pointing out

that mental health "develops best No. 1 health problem. And tween children and parents are the one most misunderstood. Administrat'n Fails To Get Law Enacted

> Walter White Cites Play By Play Effort

NEW YORK. — The apparent collapse of all administration efforts to establish an FEC was cited this week by the White, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, as an indication of the administration's flagging interest in the civil rights program.

"The administration's failure to act, despite repeated promises, compels the supporters of FEPC and other civil rights measures to formulate plans and strategy for a new there to secure their objectives," Mr. White said "It is for this purpose that the NAMP has called the conference of national organizations in Washington on May 22-23."

The NAACP executive reviewed, step by step, the actions taken on behalf of an FEPC since the opening of the war in Korea last June.

On July 16, President Truman was urged by the National Council for a Permanent FEPC, of which the NAACP is a constituent member, to "issue an Executive Order similar to President Roosevelt's 8802...as an integral factor in the mobilization of manneyer."

in the mobilization of manpower."
The following month, on August 10, a committee representing a dozen national civic, labor, church and fraternal organizations, met with Stuart Symington, then chairman of the National Security Resources Board, and with Maurice Tobin, Secretary of Labor, both of whom agreed that maximum utilization of all manpower was urgently needed. They taked for the recommendations of the committee which were promptly submitted with FEPC listed as the primary item.

#### Action Promised

In response to a letter of inquiry, dated September 12, Mr. Symington replied on September 16 promising a definite answer not later than September 20.

Following a series of conferen-

ces during October with officials of the Labor Department, the text of an appropriate order was drafted in the department and referred to the Bureau of the Budget with a notation by Secretary Tobin that it would be "unthinkable" for the government to permit firms with which it had war contracts to discriminate in employment and that "effective means of enforcing" ron-discrimination should be provided.

On December 14, the Council wired the President asking him to include an FEPC Executive Order in his declaration on the national emergency scheduled for two days later. The order was not included.

# ere's What FEPC Legislation O

Covers Employers, Unions, Employment or the printing of an advertisement Agencies, Allows Fine, Jail Term or Both

NEW YORK—This State's antidiscrimination (FEPC) law which
became effective Mrch 12, 1945,
has been used as a model by
other States and municipalities
which have enacted similar legislation.

Unlawful Practices
Section 131 defines Unlawful employment practice,
Employment Practices. It says:
"It shall be an unlawful employed be made to persons seeking employment. The inquiry "What is your religion" is improper.

"It shall be an unlawful employed be made to persons seeking employment. The inquiry "What is your religion" is improper.

"It shall be an unlawful employed be made to persons seeking employment. The inquiry "What is your religion" is improper.

which have enacted similar legislation.

One notable example was that of the Legislature of the Size of Washington which, in 1949, enacted a law known as "The Law Against Discrimination in Employment." It follows in a general way the form and substance of the New York The New York law covers all employers of six persons or more, but exempts non-profit organizations, domestic help or one who employer or any individual name, what was your organizations, domestic help or one who employer or any individual name?"

The New York law covers all the race, creed, color or national origin, of any individual or to discharge from employment such individual o

"It shall be deemed an exercise of the police power of the State of the protection of the public welfare, health and peace of the protection and in fulfillment of the provisions of the chastitution of the constitution of the provisions of the chastitution of the constitution of the con

delcares that practices of discrimination against any of its inhabidelcares that practices of discrimination unitation against any of its inhabitants because of race, creed, color tional qualification. or national origign, are a matter of State concern;

"That such discrimination

vent discrimination in employment plaint, testified or assisted in any because of race, creed, color or proceeding under this article. national origin, either by employ-

Getting Job a Civil Right

Sction 126: "The opportunity to attempt to do so."
obtain employment without dis"Section 134: the Penal Provis-

oys members of his own employer or any individual em-

Objective Set Forth "3. For an employ or employ. "Are you a naturalized or nativeection 125—Purpose of the law: or cause to be printed or circulated with prospective employees which cial help. provisions of the constitution of any limitation, specification or discolored help is improper; but adcrimination as to race, or any intensity for Spanish-speaking tent to make any such limitation, clerks or cooks trained in Italian

Complainant Protected

4. For any employer, labor orthreatens not only the right ganization or employment agency and proper privileges of its inhabitants but menaces the institutions and foundations of a free democratic State.

"A State agency is hereby created with power to eliminate and present discriminate and present discrimination in amployment plaint, testified or assisted in any property and proper

"5. For any person, whether an ers, labor organizations, employ- employer or employee or not, to ers, labor organizations, employ aid, abet, incite, compel or coerce ment agencies or other persons." aid, abet, incite, compel or coerce the doing of any of the acts forbidden under this article, or to

obtain employment without crimination because of race, is ion, states that a violation of the hereby recognized as and declared law is a misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment in either the by imprisonment in either the to be a civil right."

The New York law provides for a State commission of five members appointed by the Governor to by a fine of \$500 or both."

In New York and other States the use of a form of application containing any limitation or specification as to race, creed, color or national origin may in itself be an

be made to persons seeking em-ployment. The inquiry "What is your religion" is improper.

"What is the nationality of your parents?"

The commission has investigated the constitution and by-laws of labor unions and efforts have been made to induce unions to eliminate the "Caucasian" clause and similar restrictive provis

JOHN B. CLARK goes to work as second mate on the S.S. Hollas T. Washington solely because the NAACP made such a local second a deep and officers in the local to be a local to be a local to the local to be a local

## "Movement And Problem": One Southern Viewpoint.

By P. B. YOUNG, Sr.

The fact is noted that during the past decade the white popula- zens, white and colored. tion of North Carolina "showed twice as much growth" as the part, is so true we invite special attention to it:

"Many of those who left would have been valuable citizens of this state. Indeed, probably a large part of them were men and women in the most effective working years of their lives. Nevertheless, the movement of the colored people from their overwhelming concentration in the South will probably be a good thing for the South, the Negroes and the country as a whole."

one can easily agree with the first half of the foregoing good of the South, and for the country at large, it is best that opportunities for the colored people. they go away.

tend them even a polite invitation to move on.

ment of reasons why Negroes are steadily migrating from North Carolina, Virginia and other southern states. They are so well known and understood that to enumerate them is unnecessary.

is not confined to southern Negroes; (2) that it is not a recent for this: (1) The rapid expansion of the state's mammoth tobacsame reasons, such as Klu Kluxism, political demagogues, racial South Carolina. supremacists, religious intolerance, social bigotry, economic repression and lack of educational opportunity.

Probably a million of them are Negroes. There are now living in employ Negroes gainfully in the South. The continuing exodus the South 2,082,000 persons who were born in other regions of Negroes from the South is due largely to the unwilling-Many of these are Negroes. This is a net loss to the South of ness of the states to give any ground on this question, Much of 2,639,577 native-born people, a large majority of whom are white, the white population increment may be attributed to engineers, and under 35 years of age.

of the Department of Economics at Duke University, and B. Udustries. Ratchford, Duke professor of economics, have recently published a volume, "Economic Resources and Policies of the South." Between its covers are some illuminating observations on migration. "Several striking facts are evident," say Messrs. Hoover and Ratchford. "First, the mobility of the population, at least in-sofar as inter-regional movement is concerned, increases with the amount of education ... This tends to confirm the apprehension

of those who fear that the South is losing most heavily among the best educated."

Messrs. Hoover and Ratchford confined their studies and findings to economic factors. "At different times," they report, "it has been contended that a disproportionate number of the more able and talented people have left the region because of better economic opportunities elsewhere." Certainly, that has been true of both white and colored, but political policies and prac-THERE is reprinted on this page an editorial from The Raleigh tices have played their part. The notorious Smith-Graham cam-News and Observer captioned "Movement And Problem." paign last year must have cost North Carolina many good citi-

The migration of Negroes trom North Carolina started as Negro population. This, the editorial writer properly interpreted early as 1818, by which time the North Carolina Quakers had to mean "the departure from the State to Northern and Western abandoned the institution of slavery among their communicants. states of many Negroes." Following this is a statement that, in From then on they engaged in a movement to settle their former slaves in free states. Ever since the end of the Civil War there has been a steady transplantation of Negroes from southern to northern and western states. Despite this migratory movement, there are still 9,262,000 Negroes in the South, as against 5,000,000 in all other sections of the United States. There are two-and-onehalf million more Negroes in the South now than there were in

The aim of the South in the past two decades has been to statement, but it seems un-American as well as undemocratic to effect a diffusion of the Negro population—to spread the "probsay in one breath that people who have had their roots in the lem," so to speak-in order that the rest of the country might, South for over 300 years are potential assets to the region, and by having close contacts with Negroes, come around to the in the next breath suggest that for their own good, and for the South's ideas concerning civil rights, educational and economic

This solution has been only partly successful for Negroes, It seems to this writer, that in view of the benefits the South and not successful at all for the South. The two World Wars derived from the Negro's free labor for two centuries and a half, we have had in one generation have brought about pretty It is in poor taste and the epitome of unkindness of spirit to ex- general integration of Negroes in major industries of the North and West. There may be an occasional Cicero (Illinois), but we still have our Memphis, our Birmingham and our Dallas, all of which have out-Cicero-ed Cicero during the past year.

North Carolina has been more fortunate than her sister southern states in the growth of white population. During the past decade the Tar Heel State rose from fifth to second place on the list, surpassed only by Texas. Several factors account development among whites or Negroes, and (3) that in certain co manufacturing industry; (2) the bulging textile industry aspects of the case, whites and Negroes leave the South for the which has been in an exodus from New England to North and

Laws and customs forbid the employment of Negroes as skilled operators in either of these industries. In fact, racial sep-There are now living in northern and western regions of the united States 4,721,861 persons who were born in the South. appervisors, research people, executives and skilled oprators and Why did they leave the South? Calvin B. Hoover, chairmantheir families attracted to North Carolina by these and other in-

### Movement And Problem

From The News And Observer

7ITHOUT any reflection upon the great body of fine colored citizens of North Carolina, there are good indications involved in the fact that this southern state during the past degade showed twice as much growth in its white population as in its Negro popula-

These figures emphasize the departure from the state to northern and western states of many Negroes. Many of those who left would have been valuable citizens of this state. Indeed, probably a large part of them were men and women in the most effective working years of their lives. Nevertheless, the movement of the colored people from their overwhelming concentration in the south will probably be a good thing for the south, the New bes and the country as a whole.

Many aspects of the so-called Negro problem in the south were actually reflections of the economic difficulties from which the south is emerging. That meant that too many people-many of them Negroes—were trying to make a living on the land. Actually, not many years ago there were more people in the south trying to make a living on less land than was under cultivation at the time of the Civil War. Many of them were colored people and their economic condition was tragic not only to themselves but the states which contained

One of the most fortunate things that could have happened was that the mechanization of southern farms came largely at a time when the people who were no longer needed for agricultural man-andmule labor could find employment elsewhere. In every field except housingand even that in comparison with some of the rural huts they occupied—these people are better off than they were on the poor and crowded farms.

The movement of them out of the south will be beneficial, too. Undoubtedly some of these migrants find pitiful conditions in the crowded northern cities. A Negro housing expert recently said in Atlanta that southern cities were

far ahead of northern ones in their will-showing a net gain of only 55,637. ingness to provide decent housing for Seven of the 13 states showed declines. Negroes. They may also find an even During the same period, the white sharper and more violent prejudice in some northern cities as was recently demonstrated in the riots in Cicero, Ill,

However, for both the Negro and the white man it will be a good thing if the Negro problem and the southern problem do not always seem the same. Every sensible person knows that there are difficult problems involved in two different races living together. In many ways the south has bridged those difficulties with interracial affection and respect. In some ways the south has seemed to some people in other sections to have failed. But the faults and difmiculties which remain have seemed too largely southern in the United States by many of those who have undertaken in good will or impatience or both to solve them.

When the Negro lives everywhere in this country as is his right in his country, his problems and his country's problems with regard to him may be recognized as not merely the errors of a prejudiced Exodus From region. People outside the south who undertake to deal with this problem will be increasingly dealing with their own South Noted problem and not merely with the prob- Figures Indicate lem of another region. This should involve gain for the Negro. It will certain Religion Losing ly involve gain for the south.

## MIGRATION OF **NEGROES FROM** SOUTH CONTINUES NORTHWARD mon

New York - (Global) - Despite the fact that the Negro's struggle continues for greater recognition in the South nd for greater participation in the affairs of that section, the trend of the Negro population away from Dixie to the industrial areas of the North and Middle West has been pronounced during the past decade, according to census figures disclosed this week

From 1940 to 1950, the non-white population of the othern Southern states was virtually at a standstill, population in those 13 states gained 4,453,354, nearly 100 times the gain shown by the Negro population.

In the 1940-50 decade, eight major industrial states—California, Illinois Michigan, Missouri, New Jersey, Penn- Michigan, Missouri, New Jersey, sylvania, New York and Ohio-gained 1,555,451 in non-white population.

The Census Bureau has not yet issued its final figures on population by white population of those eight races or on movement of population

the country's Negro, Indian and Asiatic population nearly 55 per cent. population, except in certain instances where the non-white population is n the Southern states, experts say,

virtually all Negro.

Important Segment Of Its Population

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30-There was a definite trend of Negro population away from the South to industrial areas of the country during the 1940-1950 decade, census figures showed Tuesday.

The census bureau han't yet issued it's final figures on population by races or on movement of population from state to state but a tabulation of its predictary figures on white and non-white population for each state shows

The bureau classifies as a nonwhite the country's Negro, Indian and Asiatic population except in certain instances the Mon-white population is withan all Negro.

This is the picture: From 1940 to 1950 the non-white population of the 13 Southern states, commonly known as "the South," was virtually at a standstill, showing a net gain of only

55,637. Seven of the 13 state showed declines.

55 Per Cent Gain Noted.

During the same period the white populations in those 13 states gained 4,453,354—nearly 100 times the

population of eight mayor industrial states - California, Illinois, New York, Ohio and Pennsylvania rose from 2,805,549 to 4,364,000, a gain of 1,555,451.

And in that same decade the states rose 7,887,052.

In other words, in South the

The net gain in Negro population 10 years.

The census figures show that in 1940 the Negro population was approximately 33 per cent of the white population in the 13 Southto about 30 per cent.

1950 included;

White 1940 Louisiana . . . 1,511,739 Mississippi . .1,106,327 Non-White 1940 Louisiana . .. 852,141 Mississippi . .1,077,469

Negro Migration Will Solve Problems

A large infigration of Negroes from gain shown by the Negro popula- Southern States to other parts of the na. Substantial Drop in Last tion is shown by the 1950 census returns. 10 Years, Census Shows In that decade the non-white The Negro population remaining in the WASHINGTON, Dec. 18 (UP). Southern States migrated in considerable —The Census Bureau reported todegree from rural to urbain areas.

Dispersal of the Negro population Negroes and other non-whites from its high concentration in the rural have migrated out of the South South will have its beneficial effects, and put of rural areas.

Migration of Negroes from country to The bureau based is statement city within the South is a result of both on an analysis of the 1940 and propulsive and attractive forces. Negroes 500,680 persons lived in metropolare being pushed out of the rural areas itan areas, the bureau said. This from state to state, but a tabulation of white population stand about 15 by farm mechanization, decline of cotton was an increase of 15,224,199. The its preliminary figures on white and per cent and the Negro poulation acreage and rapid decrease in tenancy, non-white population for each state shows the trend.

The Bureau classifies as non-white the country's Negro Indian and Asiatic country is negro Indian and In

Both movements are on the side of by 58.2 per cent and the white pepsolution of the Negroes' principal difficulties. He is given a better opportunity the standard metropolitan areas loes not equal what the natural to diversify his means of livelihood where- of the South, however, the rate of ncrease through births would be as in the past a large majority of the increase of the white population or the 10 years. Thus obviously Negroes had no alternative other than exceeded that for the non-white here was a migration of Negroes cotton growing. This situation not only rom the area sometime during the impoverished the Negro, but also the white cotton farmer who grew and sold creased from 7,454,995 in 1940 to cotton in competition with the Negro.

General dispersal of the Negro population will also tend to relieve racial ten- while, increased 62.4 per cent, from ern states. In 1950 it was down sion. Experience has shown that racial 477,494 to 775,529. New York's conflict is usually most acute where there white population increased only 2.0 The census bureau state-by-state is a strong minority race. If the Negro per cent, from 6,977,501 to 7,116,report giving white and non-white population could be distributed evenly population figures for 1940 and throughout the country, the race problem 24,392 in 1940 to 99,615 in 1950. would be greatly alleviated.

> The current readjustment of Negro crease was 93.1 per cent, from 1,796,548 living to American ways of life leaves 110,334 to 213,068. The Manhattan 1,188,429 the way open for constructive Negro 29.2 per cent, from 312,299 to leadership. Negroes will make best prog. 403,502. ress if they will follow the leadership 886,968 of such men as Dr. Cleo Blackburn of 990,485 Indianapolis who thinks that his people must solve their own problems through their own intelligence and industry.

**MigrationReducing** Negroes in South serald Julius

day that during the last ten years a "very substantial" number of

ulation by 11.1 per cent," said bureau director Roy V. Peel. "In population, 38.5 and 23.6 per cent, respectively."

New York City's population in-7,891,957 ten years later, or a 5.9 per cent increase. The New York City non-white population mean-428. In the Bronx, the non-white increase was 308.4 per cent, from In Brooklyn the non-white in-

### The Exodus

Down here in McCurtain county where this writer finds himself Sunday morning, there is opportunity to observe in a small way what an exodus means to a community and the same time. Do These are not just mere suggestions as to what will lation has upon the neighborhood. For a long time we have eventually come to this section of Oklahoma as the years observed a large number of Negroes from Southeastern Oklahoma residing in Oklahoma City, and we learn that hundreds of them have gone to California, points in the East and North, seeking fairer fields of employment.

War work brought about this situation. The Oklahoma City Air Material Depot, plus Roosevelt's fair employment practice ultimatum during the second world war, brought this miracle of mobility to the population, not only here, but all over the Southland. Good jobs were not long starting Negroes toward Oklahoma City, Kansas City and all over the United States where Negroes had been suddenly integrated into high priced jobs, so an instant migration began from the old cabin doors to the sudden prospetity But one could not visualize at a distance the abandoned

farms and the unlit cabins that litter the highways on both sides as one passes through Choctaw and McCurtain counties. The Red river bottoms once every November white

develop into a great cattle section of Oklahoma.

But among the Negroes, many of whom were sharecroppers, the opportunity to make more money in the indus- homa applies to the Negro as he leaves the rural South for trial centers has not meant the absolute abandonment of the paying jobs in industrial centers all over America. It was section. Many are sending their money back here with Ralph Waldo Emerson who said: which they are building homes, modern and comfortable. I "The first farmer was the first am stopping in a very stylish, well-built home, the property of a couple who both are working in Oklahoma City. Sentiment and love for the community where father and mother said: are buried, and where perhaps many of them spent the first blissful married years will still tie them to Southeastern Oklahoma, when they have made sufficient money to retire the black man forgetting to 'let down his bucket where he to a comfortable home and perhaps live on less money.

is that with Red river land cheaper than it used to be in the black men were a far greater asset to this section than he days when cotton was king, some of the money they are had been thought to be, but those who remain on the old investing in city homes should be invested in farm land plantations should remember they cannot achieve permanent Many of the landlords are willing to sell their land for a success unless they own a considerable portion of the soil in price previously not considered and this is the time that the community where they live. Negroes with none too full pockets should grasp at bargains.

McCurtain county is especially adapted to garden crops. It is ideal for the raising of tomatoes, spinach, beans and other succulent vegetables, and at not too long a date canning factories are going to find their way into this section where abundant crops grow at the blinking of the eye, and largely

because of the profuse rainfall which is probably larger than in any other section of Oklahoma. It's raining now, and too often across the years we have noted that when it is dry in central Oklahoma it is raining in Idabel and this section of Oklahoma where the state kisses Texas and Arkansas at

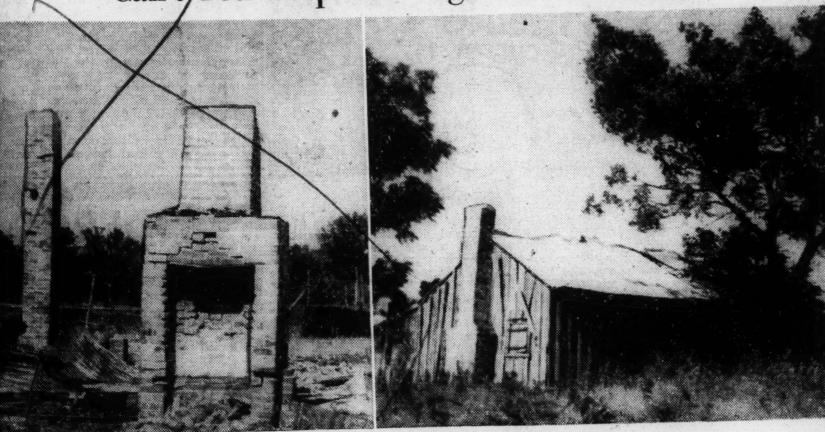
roll by, for in addition to the natural adaptability of the soil to cattle raising and small crops, there is also the chicken industry. Oklahoma purchases most of her chickens from western Arkansas and there is also possibility, together with good reason, that the citizens of this section, where the atmosphere is identical to that of western Arkansas, will start shipping fryers and eggs to Oklahoma City, Tulsa and Muskogee, whereas at the present these vital commodities come from western Arkansas,

Another reason why those who own the soil of this section should cling to it despite the fact skilled and semi-skilled jobs beckon just over the hill, is because land in central United States is rapidly increasing in value and, if and when belligerent nations decide to drop the atom bomb, there is going to be wild flight on the part of the population in the United States from the coastal regions of this country to the hinterlands of America. We are sure we will live long enough to later observe the men and women who actually with cotton are no more and men who owned cotton gins and carried a half hundred farmers on their commissary rolls are forced to adopt other methods in making this lush, rich soil produce in order that they can pay taxes. On the interior of America if another international blood-many of them have come into raising of eattle, an avoletting starts, and modern tools of mass destruction are used by any order. cation and business that does not require the manpower by our enemies. We all can recall the sudden hysteria that King Cotton demanded. In just a few years the Red river gripped the people in the California and Washington area valley and the innumerable acres stretching on back-toward when the Japs struck at Pearl Harbor, despite the fact no the Kiamichi and the Winding Stair mountains are going to effort was made by these Orientals to attack continental United States.

What we have said about the ownership of land in Okla-

"The first farmer was the first man, and all achievement has been based upon the acquisition and possession of land." And then another sage, with great wisdom has also

"Men who own the soil control the nation." It is an unusually healthy thing for the Southland to see is," for as he leaves and is replaced by a much more discon-But the point many of them seem to be overlooking tented set of people, the South is beginning to learn that 'Can't You Keep The Negro In The South?'



Displaced By Farm Revolution, Colored Farmers Migrate North With Their Problems, Causing ern problem.

North To Cry, 'Hold, Enough'-Tuskegee Sociologists Want Negro To

Remain South Where Best Opportunity Exists By Joe Azbell, State Editor Of The Advertiser

Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

AZBELL

GAUNT, crumbling brick chimneys can problem. be seen standing strangely alone amid lush green pastures to the side of any highway leading

from Montgomery.
Soot stained and

weed surrounded, the brick shafts have no meaning to the casual observer.

To the informed observer, however, they are unrecognized markers of the disorganization and readjustment amid the Old South's revolution—the overthrow of King Cot-

ton and the succession of green pastures, grazing cattle, and tractors.

The chimneys once belonged to Negro sharecropper shanties. Now the shanties have been torn down and the Negro families who once lived within have been forced by the changes to seek a livelihood elsewhere, chiefly the northeast, which radiates little happiness

a portion of the Negro sharecroppers. Many have not yet been affected. Yet the chimneys and deserted, falling shacks are numerous anywhere in the state.

The chant of the new South is Change! Get on the bandwagon of progress!

Get a tractor! Raise livestock! Pastures are better than the old one crop system!

Thus the new South of livestock raising and mechanized farming has borne a social and economic problem of the dispossessed Negro's security and employment. For the new types of farming in the South plainly have brought a decline in job opportunities.

over the opportunity to share the South's ghettos in quest of economic survey Largely unskilled for industrial labor, they often hunt for jobs in cities and on an average their best land them. they often hunt for jobs in cities and on an average their best luck lands them in a low skilled job with low pay, little security, and scant opportunity. Most have turned to service slots-at low pay and no security. Thousands have turned to welfare rolls or to crime.

Some "get by," others are lost in the

### The North Is Learning

SO says Ernest Neal, head of Tuskegee Institute's Rural Life Council, he added: "the only way to put the situation is this: Machines are displacing farm workers faster than industry can put them to work," and "farm mechanization will continue to eliminate farm workers, Negro and white, one by one." "The problem is squarely how are we going to provide for a race that is clearly an intregal part of our economy."

Neal's Tuskegee Council recently re-ceived a frantic telephone call from a Chicago newsman checking welfare rolls.

Here is what Neal said the reporter told him:

"In an investigation, I have discovered "In an investigation, I have discovered that the Chicago welfare records show 33,305 persons on relief rolls in Cook County. Of these 64% are Negroes, although Negroes make up only 10% of the county's population."

"Aid to dependent children went to 49,412 persons in 13,999 cases. Of these 78.9% were Negroes. A large portion migrated from the South.

"Ouring the first six month of one

During the first six month of one year, the Chicago police department reported felonies charged against 3,627 white men and 3,140 Negroes. White women accused of felonies were 355 and

Negro women, 342.

Another aspect of Chicago's problem is the burden which the migrants from the South have placed upon the city's schools. To accommodate the newcomers, the board of education was obliged to place a dozen schools on double shifts. Six are in Negro areas, three in white, and three in mixed neighborhoods. Numerous schools are under construction. Negroes make up 60% of the cases in the charity hospital and 38% of the patients in the tuberculosis sanitarium. Yet only 10% of our population is Negroid." And 60% of Chicago public housing is occupied by Negroes."

The newsman · bluntly asked: "Can't you keep the Negro in the South?" The North is developing a new understanding of what used to be an exclusively South-

### Mixed Blessing

"THE present crisis in Southern agriculture," says Neal, "is characterized by problems quite different from those which traditionally have been our concern. Where concern has been centered on a lack of machines to till and harvest crops, it now shifts to the consequence of the impact on the economy by such machines.

"Our traditional grappling with the evils of the one-crop system turns to the dislocation caused by a shift from the production of familiar row crops to new

types of agricultural enterprises."
"Exploitation of agricultural workers, which has been a social problem from the beginning of chattel slavery in the South is being supplanted by the social problem of the masses of expendable workers for whom there is no longer a need or place—even a disadvantaged one—in Southern agriculture."

"The Negro farmers who have been a considerable element in the disadvantaged classes in Southern agriculture find the blunt of new circumstances no less severe than the traditional ones.'

"In areas where all sorts of obstruc-tions were placed in the way of Negroes desiring to move, Negroes are now being evicted and plantation cabins are being demolished with no anticipation of return. The emancipation from the plantation ation system comes not from moral or

ethical exhortation but from the rumble of a tractor doing the work of several ploysmen and voracious spindles of pickers grabbing cotton as 30 pairs of human hands."

North Offers Less

minds of many Southern Negroes chased, the problem magnifies." fered the most opportunity:

not often more—economic insecurity to put some luster on it by providing than in the South. The welfare rolls and more jobs for Negroes." crime records of Northern cities show this," Neal says.

"To the South lies the land of opportunity—if it can be developed," the Negro

And economically speaking, Neal says that in the light of the New South circumstances "the old Cotton Belt South with its plantation shack, plot of ground, furnishings, and other things offered more security for many Negroes than the New South.'

But that world is gone: the black chimneys standing in green pastures mutely tell the story.

Southern Investment

WHAT then is the solution to the problem of fewer and fewer jobs on the farms for Negroes? The Rural Life Council has tackled the problem from this angle: Make the public conscious of the problem, initiate educational and training programs, and encourage Southerners to employ more Negroes.

"The idea that the more Negroes that leave the South, the better off financially the South will be is not as glittering as it seems. When a Negro leaves the South, the South loses because any human being is an economic resource. In educating the Negro, the South invests in him. If the Negro leaves the South, the North benefits from the educational investment-not the South. The Negro also provides a market for Southern merchants and Southern merchandise and Southern resources."

Star On The Horizon

WITH the problem growing more blighting with time, Neal says he fears for the nation in the event of an economic backset.

"Tobacco Road and Grapes of Wrath stories would be lullabies compared to a depression today. The Negro would be the hardest hit of all groups. And he would be harder hit than ever before. I fear that some of them might be like the displaced persons of Europe and Asia roaming the nation in search of whatever security they could find."

"And it would not be just the Southern Negro-it would also be Northern

"Unless we act to adjust the Negro economically into the progressive change that have been wrought, we will have to pay for the mistake in welfare and crime costs.

"When you consider that Negro farm operators decreased from 91,275 in 1935 to 67,230 in 1945 in Alabama, add the six years from 1945 to today and another 10 years to that and imagine the decrease, you can get some idea of the problem as it grows.

"Each time a tractor is placed in the THERE has long been a question in field or a new herd of cattle is pur-

"The South's dispossessed have become about whether the North or South of- the North's burden. And the South is feeling the burden also. The Negro has "Whenever a Negro crosses the Mason- a star on the horizon of the New South. Dixon Line, he faces just as much-if It just isn't shining yet. We need to act

## When They Go North

THE neighboring article by Mr. Azbell Ox Is Gored?"

man's migration to the cities, particular-ing of what the South should do about by to those in the North, as they are its problems, is entitled to an unmuffled off in a segregated slum of Chicago. Of displaced on Southern farms by mach-guffaw at such bleats. 37,400) and new land uses.

ands, taking with them very little but man's sorrowful story. grievous problems for these cities that What is happening to the colored and they continue to expand only at and practice have had one helluva pressing. hey encountered at first-hand what em. Swimming pool riots and the like than in the North. are evidence of what may now be

rollers and has elicited a more under- United States: standing and tolerant view of the South.

For example, a few months ago Senator Paul Douglas of Minds told a Montgomery audience that the people of the Northeast were coming to a better comprehension of Southern problems and reagnizing the instations of civil rights legislation turn

A few weeks ago in Washington, senator Hubert Humphres of Minnesota, hitherto the demon civil rights ecclesiastic, astonished us with an unsolicited assertion that people have simply got to understand race problem solutions are not a matter of "revolution," but "evolution"! In short, Senator Humphrey has abated his John Brown screeching and gone to discoursing like an enlightened Southern "gradualist."

"CAN'T you keep the Negro in the NORTHERN cities find themselves consouth?" a Chicago newspaperman fronted with political problems. Last

hery (in the last 20 years Alabama's But having indulged his amusement, Relations Commission said: tractors have increased from 4,700 to the Southerner reverts to concern over what is happening to the Negro who is being displaced on Southern farms. It spread throughout the city, finding They are going North in their thous- is another tragic chapter in the colored

have hitherto swarmed with expert's man migrating to the cities of his the South's Negro problem. Theory champions and defenders is truly de-

That is why Tuskegee Institute's Rural collision in the land of the experts since Life Council is trying to arrest this Such circumstances are begetting a migration. It believes that there is more a new grasp in the North of what was used to be an exclusively Southern prob- opportunity for the Negro in the South formerly a Southern problem. But the

referred to as the North's Negro prob- AS FOR what befalls migrant colored relieving the plight of this hapless groups in Northern cities we may rely element of the population. However, it is evident that the North's upon the testimony of an authoritative experience with the problem has been Negro sociologist, E. Franklin Frazer, sobering to many civil rights holy- who says in his The Negro In The

> A disproportionate number of Negro men and women, as measured by their relative numbers . . . continue to be numbered among the adult offenders in our cities. For example, in 1945 in the District of Columbia, 74.4% of the adult [lawbreakers] arrested were Negroes . . . although Negroes constituted about 33% of the population.

> More than eight times as many Negroes as whites were arrested for aggravated assault and three times as many Negroes as whites were charged with murder and housebreak-

> During the first six months of 1945, Negro women arrested for prostitution and related offenses constituted 62% of all women arrested for these offenses . . . There is every reason to believe that as long as the Negro is discriminated against in employment and is forced to live in ghettos where there is considerable social disorganization, criminality among them will continue to be high.

fronted with political problems. Last might also be entitled, "Now Whose cried to a Tuskegee Institute official: year The Chicago Tribune ran a widely This is plaintive, naive. The Southerner, read study of the problems brought to harassed all these years by Northern Chicago by the migration of some It is another report on the colored doctrinaires so stuffed with understand- 400,000 Negroes. Custom and conspiracy among realtors have fenced these 400,000 which the director of Chicago's Human

> Either Negroes will be permitted to homes according to their earning capacity, or they will congregate in solid blocks of territory. If restraint upon their movement is maintained the peripheries of their present areas, they will soon control or hold the balance of power in at least eight wards. Such a block of political power would be able to get what it wanted.

people of both the North and the South have an obligation to give their best to

# In Droves, Census Says

lators who have that power in the by scientific and been made in that direction.

Non-whites poured into the key Council of the Republic and been made in that direction.

The senator lives in a world of the staggering rates. Only a small Mme. Vialle, vivacious and with her own Africa the mode of liverproportion of these gains can be an irrepressible energy which is

tion increase by 59.8 per cent to a total of 628,000. On its heels was white count of 928,000 indicated a lies in the hands of its citizens strips and cartoons. gain of 54.8 per cent.

Pennsylvania, Ohio Gain cent. There are now 470,000 non- dren. whites in Ohio.

white population. There were 927,279 in the Lone Star State in met.

1940; now there are only 886,000. The senator's most recent proj-

country long enough to make a comparison between the activity of American and French women in public affairs, she observed, ment over the time when there ment over the time when there "Thee women of thees coun-tree were no teachers in the territory.

Seem to 'ave much more know
Mme Vielle who has no bus ledge of what is go-eeng on een band or children, said her entire thee world at large."

life to bettering the condition of women and children in her prov-WASHINGTON — James Crow, ince. Since she has been in of is five times as large as French who flies the banner of white fice notable advances have been itself and there are enormous dissupremacy, is still chasing made in building homes and tances between the towns which groes from the South to he schools. In the town of Bangui she represents.

Added to this are the unhealthy

studying preliminary reports of the power to introduce legislation reduced as a major threat in her the 1950 Centus which, though incomplete, give a clue to the migration treass over the past 10 U.S. Senate, she advises legis-ing sickness is also being studied laters who have that power in the by scientists, and incode have lators who have that power in the by scientists and inroads have

Defines Non-White

(The Bureau of the Census defines non-whites is "Negroes, of the French Senate is Mme. Indians, Japanese, Chinese and other non-white races bersons of Mexican into or an estry who are definitely india or of another non-white race are classificated in every gesture, in blance to "raison d'etre" (reason for being) in France. On her trips to the United States again she must adapt herself to still another way of life. It is confusing but always interesting.

Referring to a now familiar phrase, she smiles "cest la vie,"

fied as white." The overwhelming majority of non-whites are the French Embassy last week,
Negroes.)
California recorded the greatest increase of non-whites—
with English is overcome by the
intenseress of her mayber. 310,624 non-whites. There are intenseness of her manner and now 639,000 non-whites in the speech. It is possible to follow her

Has Long Range Plans

Mme. Vialle is convinced that very rare to see the "duck-billed" who are now young children and It was once used to make womadolescents. For that reason up en look ugly so they would not Pennsylvania and Ohio drew about the same percentage of in-erease. The 654,000 non-whites in Pennsylvania represent an in- mothers, child care and guidance longer necessary. crease of 38.2 over 1940 while the centers, primary and elementary Senator Vialle returns to France

Of all the reports now avail- said. Under a ten-year moderniza- good years of public service ahead able, Texas is the only state tion plan for overseas territories of her. which showed a decrease of non- these needs are being gradually

This represents a loss of 4.5 per ect was a series of four-room school buildings for young chil-

Mme. Vialle has devoted her life is devoted to serving her peo-

North, East and West where blas schools. In the town of Bangui she represents.

Added to this are the unhealthy she sponsored a project which replaced mud huts with concrete, climate and diseases which are pelaced minimum.

This is the interpretation of While Madame does not have students of population who are the power to introduce legislation reduced as a major threat in her studying preliminary reports of the second structure.

proportion of these gains can be an irrepressible energy which is attributed to the increase of the demonstrated in every gesture, inblance to "raison d'etre" (reason sisted that it is mentioned that sisted that it is mentioned that for being) in France. On her trips

(that is life.)

Mme. Vialle said family life in Ubangi-Shari is grounded in parental authority. "Theengs are chang-eeng een my coun-tree," she said. Young girls in the cities are now being permitted to choose trend of thought by watching ges- their own husbands where for-Golden State. trend of thought by watching gestheir own husbands where for-over this ten year period fill-tures and changes of expression. merly this was the right of the mother and father. Today it is New York whose current non-the future and progress of Africa women often caricatured in comic

Buckeye State gained 37.8 per schools and health clinics for chil-this month to report to the sen-The educational system, which conference. Later she will fly to A substantial change was also needs much attention, will be en-Brazzaville, Ubangi-Shari, for annoted in Missouri, a border state. needs much attention, will be en-Brazzaville, Ubangi-Shari, for an-There are now 315,000 non-whites larged, if her plans go through other session with her countryin Missouri, 28.3 per cent more Only one-tenth of French Equa-men. A world traveler already, than there were 10 years ago. torial Africans are literate, she Madame appears to have many

# Birmingham P.O. Gets 3

Race Clerks

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. The Birmingham Post Office appointed three Negro mail clerks last week, its first since 1018.

The men are John David, 29, 2209 N. 25th live; Ree E. Payne, 27, 7627 Madrid ave, S.; and Oliver Wills, 22, 725 Washington ave.

All three are high school graduates with some college work. Payne is also a graduate of Tuskegee. Each of the men said he has been freated with consideration and couriesy.

Clarence Denson, chairman of the local Welfare Committee of the National Alliance of Postal

the local Welfare Committee of the National Alliance of Postal Employees, praised the "liberalness and fair play" shown by Postmaster A. H. Allbright and Asst. Postmaster J. G. Hall in making the appointments.

The last Negro clerk in the Birmingham post office was Frank McCarroll, who was appointed in 1916 He was later trans-

pointed in 1916. He was later trans-erred to the carrier division.

Mrs. Hyson Highest oin Competitive Test

NEW YORK - Manita Allen Hy son, one of the ranking home economics specialists and top die-



MRS. JUANITA HYSON

first colored dietitian (one among four appointments) in the Alaska Mount Edgecumbe setup

Crashed Barriers Previously Set to crash barriers in her pro fession Mrs. Hyson was the first of her pice to find the post of tal She also served in the same dietitician of Hockland State Hospicapacity at Lincol Hockland

The centified dietitian and fremher of Tau Omega chapter, Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority, among oth-

eteran of World War Alaska from the psychiatric post which he held at Kingsridge Vet-erans Hospital, NYC

The two educators will enplane for Mount Edgecumbe, Alaska Med-ical Center and School, next week

That's the advice of Lutter M.
Moore, a Tuled bachelor, ho left
the States I years ago and found
everything he was looking for in
the land of the or.

In Chicago Schurday after a twomonth vacation "back home".

Moore, said the opportunities in

the opportunities in unlimited. Moore said Alaska are

"The need for teachers, docto hurses and business men is to fic," he said, "And there isn better place for a young person to get a good start in life."

Judging by his success story,



LUTHER M, MOORE

he's got something. Moore went to Alaska in the early 20's to do a bit of fishing and hunting. He wasn't only looking for game, but a chance to get ahead. He saw that chance

# There Are

economics specialists and top dietitians in the East, has been named on the staff of the huge medical center and school of Mount Edgecumbe, chaska area Mrs. Hyson, a neste of St which brings in just enough cash uate, earned her appointment on buy a postage stamp after all the basis of a rigid U. S. Civil at the same old sights - street cars, crowded apartment, and haggard faces?

The appointment with the Department of Interior, which the Easterne ill take over will set a precedual to the same advice of Lutter M.

That's the advice of Lutter M.

In Alaska.

More accubled back to Oklamom, got his duds together, and set homa, got his d

units for the govern who we want the housing set is pour but through government aid, much is being done to solve this project. As for food, well, there is play of bear meat, horse meat, moose and fresh salmon as well as the usual beef, pork, chicken, etc. The cost of living is fairly high but Moore said he bought a chicken dinner in Chicago for \$3. dinner in Chicago for \$3.
"I could beat that in Alaska," he

Atomic Energy Installations ( Aiken, South Carolina ( Paducah, Kentucky

At Atom Sites

At Atom Sites

Washington of facilities for
works at the Atomic Energy
Lest Mark Deducab (Ky., and
Aiken.)

The Washington Bureau of the NAMO was advised
this week

KINGSTON Jamaies Another city commercial bank in Jamaica last week bowed to the wishes of the Kingston and St. Indrew corporation municipal cuncil to pull down its color wall. The Bank of Nova Scotia following last on the heels of Barclay's Dominion, Colonial and Overseas bank, employed a colored 18-year-old girl of his Mr.

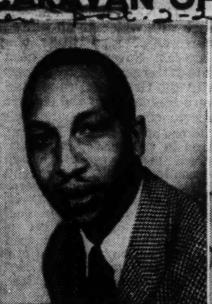
Miss Edna French nassed the bank's mathematical test with an outstanding high average and was immediately hired.

Much credit for breaking of the color bar in the city's banks goes to junior Councillor Cleveland George Walker of Jamaica. He made the color prejudice question his first motion in the council immediately after he was sworn in 18-odd months ago.



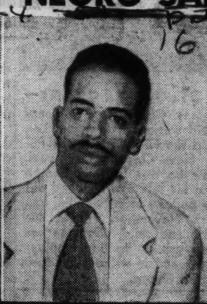
KENNETH A. MOSES

Present home: New York, N. Y.; graduate of: Columbia University; veteran of World War II; Air Force.



CARL M. PETERSON

Place of birth: Los Angeles, Calif.; present home: Los Angeles, Calif.; graduate of: University of Southern California; veteran of World War II: Army.



HUGHIE E. MILLS

Present home: Bronx, N. Y.; graduate of: West Virginia State College, masters degree from New York University; veteran of World War II. Army.



WILLIAM J. MOORE

Place of birth: Franklin. Tenn.; present home: Nashville. Tenn.; graduate of West Virginia State College; veteran of World War II: Army.



HERBERT S. HARRIS

Place of birth: Philadelphia, Pa.; present home: Philadelphia, Pa.; graduate of: Manhattan Technical Institute; veteran of World War II; Air Force.



JOSEPH W. ROLLINS, JR.

Piace of birth: Beggs, Okla.; present heme: Chicago. Ill.; graduate of: Reosevelt College; veteran of World War II: Army.



CAREY W. RICHMOND

Place of birth: Cordesville, S. C.; present home: Highland Park, Mich.; graduate of: Detroit Institute of Technology; veteran of World War II: Navy.



PAUL M. TURNER

Place of birth: Martinsville, Va.; present home: Martinsville, Va.; graduate of: West Virginia State College; veteran of World War II; Army.

Pictured above are eight salesmen who are busy getting more people to smoke Camels. The R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company has pioneered in developing excellent working conditions for Negroes at the factory and is rapidly expanding its Negro sales force whose sales efforts are familiar to many of you.

Eight Salesmen for Camel Cigarettes WILLIAM J. MOORE Nashville CARL M. PETERSON Los Angeles HUGHIE E. MILLS Bronx MENNETH A. MUSES New York City

> CAREY W. RICHMOND Highland Park

PAUL M. TURNER Martinsville, Va.

JOSEPH W. ROLLINS JR. Chicago

HERBERT S. HARRIS
Philadelphia

## Small Plant Sets Fast Pace In Fair Employment 72 Workers At Concord Radio Like Big Family

By ETHEL PAYNE

THE LAST TO be hired and the first to be fired is certainly not the policy determining Negro employment at the Concord Radio company in Chicago.

A small company devoted to the distribution and assembly of radio and

elevision parts, it has, in its short history, set an example in fair employ-

Beset by setbacks that have been general in the inlustry. Concord now has only 72 employees. But 45 per cent are Negroes, many of whom have been with the company as long as nine years.

Unique in Concord's situation is TV. As a result the general pubthe fact that in spite of the inti- lic stopped buying both radios and macy that is part of a small con- TV sets until the issue was settern there has never been a racial tled

on which the plant operates is the mch period.

There is no lunchroom or caferia. Almost without exception

INDUSTRY USA SERIES No. 12

the workers bring their lunches.

experiences and advice. As a re-tal benefits.

years ago. One of its setbacks has seem like a large family.

been the controversy over color

Now that it seems probable An example of the close terms that conversion to color can be a accomplished very cheaply, Concord is ready to expand and hire again on the same non-discriminatory policy which has been in effect for 15 years. Its present staff . 2 is cosmopolitan with many different nationalities working together in complete harmony.

Concord distributes a catalogue of 25,000 parts for radio and TV sets throughout the nation and in many foreign countries.

It is quite probable that your own set bringing you enjoyable enmake coffee and tea together and tertainment contains some Conis a department head. As with the rest of the employees, they roups around the tables and is a department head. As with They exchange sweets, ideas, receive paid vacations and hospi-

sult their interest in each other All of the employees reel them selves to be integral parts of the selves to be integral parts of the plant and are personally concerning to the plant and are perso sult their interest in each other All of the employees feel themcord branched out on its own two of intimacy which makes Concord

One employee expressed the

ician, left, tests a tube on the elecrti-

cal testing machine. Others shown are, Tony Stopyak, William Wadley, and Clinton Lee.

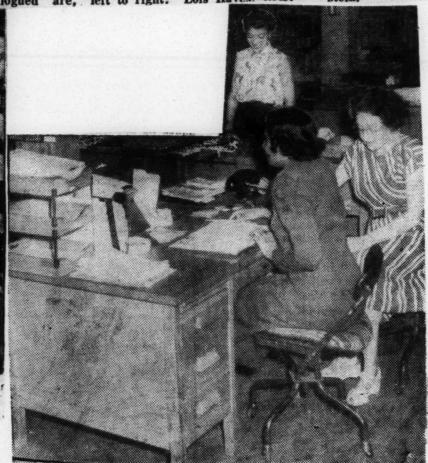


IN THE INDEX Dept. where orders are catalogued are, left to right: Lois Haves. Retty

Cornielesen, Agnes Hollands, and Helene Bernstein.



LEIGH MONTGOMERY, seated, supervisor of the order picking department, where sets are assembled, confers with Mayo Williams, shipping clerk. Standing is John Smith, clerk.



GOING OVER RECORDS in the accounts department are Ruby Summers, standing at the cases. Seated at the desk are Inez Jacobs, left, and Ruth Rose.

th Federal Payrolls at Peak

# e Negroes Ignore Too Many U.S.

By STANLEY ROBERTS (Courier Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON-Qualified Negroes are not taking advantage of the thousands of job opportunities that are bene offered by the Federal Government here in the fast-ex-

panding defense mobilization program.

True, the so-call disuper grade write a letter to the personnel partment.

True, the so-call disuper grade write a letter to the personnel partment.

PAD—Personnel director of the Defense Agency where you would seek a job.

Tell him your qualification of Interior ing.

But good civil Service jobs examination (it will probably be administration).

DSFA—In the fast-examination of the personnel partment.

PAD—Personnel partment.

PAD—Personnel partment in the fast-exaministration partment.

PAD—Personnel partment.

PAD—Personnel partment.

PAD—Personnel partment.

PAD—Personnel partment.

Tell him your qualification ing.

DSFA—In the fast-examination (it will probably be administration).

omic tragedy that Negroes are ready printed. NEW AGENOUS 2 - LU

In fact, here in Washington. school teacher holding coidegrees.

A report released this week by achers' group shows that a school graduates are enter-Government at base salaries \$2,600 per year which is sev-I hundred dollars more than average for teacher salaries, articularly in the South,

Congress has given the defense gencies authority for hiring as nany people as is necessary and in most instances it is not even necessary to the term for the written extends should also get over Neg oes should also get over

he belief that all United States overnment jobs require recomendations from Democratic erd, county or state political Ticials. This is not necessarily The truth of the matter is hat the mobilization program is

retty well being run by big busi. men who lean more toward publican thinking than the

air Deal variety. Our advice is, if you want a fense job in Government, to y a direct approach by mail.

from \$2,400 to \$5,000 per year in your home town post office). a recent survey just completed mediately since these requests by The Courier, and it is an eco- are frequent and forms are al-

we go again into war-time ers The Courier herewith prints bor, Department of Labor program, a qualified the hard-to-get specific list of the Building eighteen principle new defense Make no mistake about it. Milmitted under federal wage stabilimitted under federal wage stabilicated in Washington, D. C.):

porary E Building.

OPS-Office of Price Stabilization, Fourth Street and Adams Drive, Southwest, temporary E Building.

WSB-Wage Stabilization Board, same address as above.

NPA-National Production Authority, Department of Commerce, Commerce Building, Fourteenth Street and Constitution Ave., N. W.

SACB-Subversive Activities Control Board, Lafayette Building, 811 Vermont Avenue, N. W.

FCDA-Federal Civil Defense Administration, Rochambeau Apartments, 815 Connecticut Avenue, N. W.

TCA—Technical Co-Operation Administration (this is the Point 4 program), Department of State, 1901 D Street, N. W., State Annex Number 9. INITIATIVE NECESSARY

IAC-Interdepartmental Ad-

viser Council, Department of State.

ODM-Office of Defense Mil bilization, Old State Depart ment Building, Seventeenth and Pennsylvania Avenue, N. W.

DTA-Defense Transport Administration. Commerce De-

PAD-Petroleum Administration for Defence, Department of Interior, New Interior Build-

DSFA—Defense Solid Fuels Administration, same as PAD.

DFA-Defense Fisheries Administration, Department of Interior, New Interior Building. MEA-Minerals and Energy

Administraton, same as DFA. ODM-Office of Defense

establishments together withlions will be on the Federal pay zation policies at that time. their exact addresses (all are to roll for years to come as America Committee members assisting rearms for war and billions will President Townsend were James ESA-Economic Stabilization be spent. Negroes should and P. Covington, international vice Agency, Fourth Street and will get their fair quota of job president; Eugene E. Frazier, in Adams Drive, Southwest, tem opportunities . . . but only if they ternational secretary - treasurer; use initiative.

# Transport Workers Win 12.5% Increase in Wages

WASHINGTON

A 12.5 per cent an hour increase in wages retroactive to Feb. 1 under an escalator clause in the contract, which may yield 25 cents, was announced last week by Willard S. Townsent, president, Unit Transport Straige Employees 110.

The agreement which was signed here last Thursday by Mr. Townsend with the assistance of a bargaining committee of four top officials provides also for

An "escelator" clause ared to the party Department's cost-of-living index, which is expected to bring another 4 and a half to 5 cents an hour on April 1,

**Quarterly Adjustments** Further wage adjustments each quarter, besed on the rise in

The agreement will run to October 1, 1953, with a provi on that it can be reopened on or after July 1, 1952, for still further wage adjustments over and above those

George L. P. Weaver, assistant to the president; and James O. Cannady, assistant to the president.

## SEVENTEEN NEGRO VETS NOW **WORK AT WASHINGTON MINT**

United Public Workers Join Effort to Break Down Traditional Bias in Department THREE-YEAR FIGHT FOR RIGHT TO

(By Alice A. Dunnigan)

WORK ENDS

WASHINGTON — (ANP) — Seventeen Negro veterans began apprenticeship training in the plate printing craft last week at the Bureau of Printing and Engraving.

This is the first time in history that the government's money factory has employed Negroes as either apprentices or

money factory has employed Negroes as either apprentices or journeymen in the plate printing the United Cafeteria Workers, the craft. Upon completion of their American legion, the American apprenticeship the plate printing Council on Human Rights, and a will receive burneyments. Day special organization called the D. which also lent their support to this These appointments were made Discrimination at the Bureau of as the result of a three year fight Engraving.

These appointments were made Discrimination at the Bureau of as the result of a three year fight Engraving.

The seapointment were Dr. J. Finley William for equal (Doctore-partities for Negroes in government). (The fight, who also lent their support to this movement were Dr. J. Finley William the Bureau is a part, to the William Jernigan, Paul Robeson, Congress through the organizations, on to the Fair Employment. Practice Beard of the Civil Service commission, and finally to the President of the President of the United States by means of correspondance, picket lines, and dition... But there is still much newspaper reporters.

Colored veterans in the Bureau of Printing and Engrav-Post Office and Civil Service Commission in the Bureau of Printing and Engrav-Post Office and Civil Service Commission in the Teasury of the printers, and a workers that one color as the result of a three year fight to become apprentice of the United States and Engraving.

Colored veterans in the Bureau of Printing and Engrav-Post Office and Civil Service Commission in the United States of the United States by means of correspondance, picket lines, and other groups of the United States by means of correspondance, picket lines, and the President to be done at the Bureau before it to post of the United States by means of correspondance, picket lines, and the Printing and the Engrave of the United States by means of correspondance, picket lines, and the Printing and the Engrave Colored the Engrave of the United States by means of correspondance, picket lines, and the Printing and t newspaper reporters.

ing that the agency was discriminating against Negro employees the UPW at the Bureau of Enprentices in the plate printing craft and recommended the immediate appointment of qualified Negro applicants.

The fight which finally led to this history making decision was spearheaded by the United Public Workers of America in the bureau,

The mas Richardson, chairman of the Bureau of Enployment Practice Board of this fight.

In February of 1950 the Fair In February of 1950 the Fair

Order of Elks of the World, the crafts in America which until to- House. Fraternal Council of Negro day had never permitted entrance They received support from the Churches in America, the NAACP,

to Negroes either as apprentices or journeymen. Today's victory has been long overdue, and would have been achieved much more quickly if our country had an FEPC law with real enforcement powers."

WIN 3-YEAR FIGHT FOR JOBS:

# 35 Vets Appointed

By WOODY L. TAYLOR

WASHINGTON

newspaper reporters.

to be done at the Bureau before it equal job opportunities for these rey.

In February of last year, the becomes a shining example of fair pleveer wared by this power and sen. Herbert Humph-FEP board issued a decision statemployment practice," states Mrs. and the United Public Workers of ing unit of UPW, has worked and the united Public Workers of ing unit of UPW, has worked America which has spearheaded strenuously in the effort. Said

Workers of America in the bureau, in coordination with the Anti-Discrimination Committee of UPWA who also actively singaged in the campaign stated up petitions, send delegations to the Bureau, the Treasury Department of qualified Skilled Craft Thomas Richardson, chairman of the United Public Workers on numerous occasions had to work important because the plate printing or the Bureau, the Treasury Department of the Anti-Discrimination Committee of UPW, stated:

"This victory is all the more important because the plate printing or the Bureau, the Treasury Department of the Skilled Craft Thomas Richardson, chairman of the Anti-Discrimination Committee of UPW, stated:

"This victory is all the more important because the plate printing craft is one of the skilled proved Benevolent and Protective ing graft is one of the skilled that This victory is all the more important because the plate printing craft is one of the skilled that This victory is all the more important because the plate printing craft is one of the skilled that This victory is all the more important because the plate printing craft is one of the skilled that This victory is all the more important because the plate printing craft is one of the skilled that This victory is all the more important because the plate printing craft is one of the skilled that This victory is all the more important because the plate printing craft is one of the skilled that This victory is all the more important because the plate printing craft is one of the skilled that This victory is all the more important because the plate printing that the more important because the plate pri

day had never permitted entrance to colored persons either as ap-

prentices or as journeymen." Jesse Mitchell, president of the Industrial Bank and a member of the Civil Service Fair Employ-

ment Board, stated:

"This is a real step forward.
It marks the first time a colored to break into the Plate Printing craft in the Bureau of Engraving. I am very happy to have played a part in bringing this about."

Organized labor and Southern members of Congress had fought to prevent the appointment of these veterans after they qualified.

Pays \$25 a Day

Upon completion of their apprenticeships, they will become journeymen and be paid at the rate of \$25 a day.

After the colored veterans qualified, Sen. Olin D. Johnson of S.C., and Rep. Tom Murray of Tenn., chairmen of the Senate and House

## appeared to issue a certificate to

Pioneering in afield that has one of the apprentices trained at been virtually untried by women the D.C. Apprenticeship Council By LULA JONES GARRETT, AFRO Woman's Editor of the race is Mrs. Greta H. B. the bindery, it occurred to her to Draper, of 838 20th St., NE, as inquire about women bookbinders. sistant director of the book bindery First Woman Journeyman

at Catholic University in D.C. Mrs. Draper made headlines a tified locally, so she decided that the first woman of any race to she would be the first one. The receive a certificate from the D.C. awarding of her certificate by the Apprenticeship Council for com-Council a few weeks ago made this pleting an apprenticeship in book- an official fact.

News to Local Union

Her feat was news, especially, to officials of the local Bookbin-ders Union (all male.) Their union has affiliates of women workers, but they are helpers, not binders, and union officials had never before heard of the union of the union

when, already a graduate of How-

Started Bindery at Howard

Becoming interested in bookbinding, Mrs. Draper volunteered
her services at Catholic U.'s bindery in order to learn the craft
from Dr. Ferdinand Zach. director of the bindery, and a veteran
artisan. She proved so proficient
that she was eventually added to
his staff as a permanent employee.

which foremen earn in big establishments like the Government
Printing Office here.

Workers earning such salaries
in the Capital, though, seem to
be all men. The less skilled women helpers get about \$1.25 an
hour.

Job opportunities exist chiefly in
the Government in Washington, including the Library of Congress
and the District Library although

In the meanwhile, she had there are also some small private started setting up a bindery at concerns.

Howard, where some officials were \$50 for Special Bindings. Howard, where some officials were enthusiastic about the idea, while However, a trained bookbinder others were lukewarm. Both the can earn a pretty good income on work and the salary at Catholic U. her own through private work. proved more attractive, so Mrs. There is a fairly regular demand Draper became assistant director for individual bindings, as for colof the bindery there.

Serves as Training Center

Located in the basement of the particular reason.
university library, the bindery at On such jobs a bookbinder can Catholic U. turns out between 400 make from \$3 for an ordinary and 500 volumes monthly, handling binding up to \$50 for a special all types of publications, from text- piece of work. books up to rare collector's items. It is also one of the few centers

Then, when a representative of

# nine troi

Speaker at Women's Confab



which owners cherish for some Mrs. Lillian Hatcher, member of the Advisory Council to the U.S. Department of Labor. Women's Bureau, will deliver the princinal address at the one day conference for women in industry to be held by the Urban League Guild, in Baltimore, on Nov. 10. der can receive training.

Veterans studying under the GI bill sought such training at Catholic U., but in order for their training to be certified the bindery had degree in library science at Catholic U.

\$1.80 Hourly Minimum

ard University, she was working in Howard's horard While stading ranges from a minimum of \$1.80 library service at Catholic U.

Started Bindery at Howard

Becoming in Howard While stading ranges from a minimum of \$1.80 an hour up to the \$3.50 hourly rate which foremen earn in big establishments.

and the District Library, although

lege theses, as well as for volumes

Could Open Own Shop

Then, of course, there is the posinterested in becoming a bookbin-der can receive training.

sibility of opening one's own shop which Mrs.Draper finds fascinat-

lic U., but in order for their training to be certified the bindery had to be approved by the U.S. Labor Department, through the D.C. Apprenticeship Council.

Wrote Apprentice Manual
It was Mrs. Draper who wrote the manual, detailing the operations of the Catholic U. bindery, which helped the bindery to qualify as an approved training center for apprentices.

She is still working on a master's degree in library science at Catholic U. and her home responsibilities include a husband, Harry R. Draper, who works in the Navy Department, and a daughter, Great, who is 18 months old.

Meanwhile, she finds her occupation of book binding an interesting and profitable one, with opportunities for further pioneering giving added sest to the daily job.

# College Women Name Indianian to Presidency



rs. Ann G. Sanford, who is secretary to A. H. Fuhr of the Farm redit Administration, Department of Agriculture. Mrs. Sanford has en Mr. Fuhr's secretary since 1947.

Mrs. Anna Belle Lacy, secretary to the chief of Employees Relation.

Mrs. Anna R. Greer, secretary to Seth Jackson, Safety Officer, Forest Section, Farmers Home Administration, Personnel Division: Mrs. If
Service, She has been in the Agriculture Department in the Agriculture

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Mrs. Mary W. Baugh, secretary to William H. Shell, and S. Douglas Greer, administrative officers of the Farmers Home Administration, Agriculture Department. She was transferred to Agriculture from the

# Agriculture Stenos

By WOODY L. TAYLOR

WASHINGTON

Secretaries in the Agriculture
Department, like in all other agencies that have been stepped up because of the Korean war, and National Defense, have increased their pace and the work they are required to do. That is particularly true of stenographers and secretaries to top administrators. Colored Federal workers who hold down secretarial posts in agriculture are shouldering to it portion of the tremendors borden of seeing that food it directed to our troops in Korea and that there is an acceptance of the home front.

Six Secretaries Found

tors in Agriculture are Mesdames Mary W. Balgh, Ernell S. Davis, Anna Belle, Idcy, Rosa E. Coates, Anna G. Samord, Willa J. Williamson, and Anna R. Greer.

Mrs. Baugh, brils from Des Moines, La. She attended the University of Commerce in her home town and came to Washington to enter Government service in 1942 as a card punch operator with the War Department. She was transferred to Agriculture as a typist in July 1947 and became a secretary to William H. Shell, administrative officer of the Farmers Home Administration in February, 1950.

Mrs. Davis hails from Illinois. She attended the Victory business school of Illionis after which she

Six Secretaries Found

school of Illionis after which she Among the colored secretaries for five years. She has been an employee of the Farmers Home Administration since 1936.6 She is

now secretary to an agricultura credit specialist in the Production Loan Division.

Mrs. Laney comes from Georgia mrs. Laney comes from Georgia originally but now calls the state of New Jerrey home. She is a graduate of Tuskegee Institute and Wilkins Business College. She joined FHA in 1935 and is at present secretary to Melvin U. Cole, the chief, Employee Relations Section, FHA personnel division.

Miner Teachers Grad

Miner Teachers Grad

Mrs. Coates is also from Georgia but now claims the District of Columbia as her legal residence. She is a graduate of Cardezo High School, and attended Miner Teachers College. She had three years of secretarial experience when asked what would be the with a law firm here before her employment with FHA in 1941. She is now secretary to the chief of the insurance section.

Mrs. Sanford hails com New York City and has been in Government for 37 years. Mrs. Powell added:

"He worked hard enough all those years and now he deserves a good rest."

New 70 Years Old

Genial and gray - haired, Mr. Powell was supervisor of messen-

Caliver at the Office of Education. Currently she is secretary to A. F. Fuhr, administrative officer for the Farm Credit Administration. Mrs. Sanford has worked for Mr. Fuhr since 1947.

Mrs. Greer is with the Forest Service as secretary to Seth Jack. son, safety officer. She is a graduate of Kansas University in the class of 1938 with a major in bot any. Her native home is Lawrence Kans., where K. U. is located. She has been in Government since She has been in Government since 1942 and in Forest Service since

was formerly a secretary in the He also received letters of com-Bureau of Agricultural Economics mendation from C. L. Curtiss and to Miss Marguerite C. Burk, head, Elmer J. Smith, VA officials. food consumption section.

Mrs. Williamson comes from A native of Washington, Mr. Newark, N.J., and received a B.S. Administration previously.

t. Worker, 70,

WASHINGTON

Frederick F. Powell of 1919-13th

Cash and Humidor When Mr. Powell retired not long ago his fellow-employees present-Mrs. Wlliamson, who has just ed to him a gift of cash and a matransferred to the National Productory hogany humidor with his initials in tion Authority in the General Act gold, as well as a scroll signed by counting Office's new building his co-workers.

degree in Commercial Education Powell is the son of the late Rev. from A and T. College, Greens J. P. Powell, former pastor of boro, N.C. She entered Government Metropolitan AME Church. His Service in October 1941. Mrs. Wil wife, the former Marie F. Williamson wa with the War Depart liams, also a native Washingtonment and also was an administration, is the daughter of the late tive aide in the Office of Price Rev. Cornelius Williams.

Their children are Cornelius Powell, formerly a prominent photographer in the Capital who is now engaged in real estate, and Mrs. Juanita Morgan, a registered nurse in Washington.

This is the scroll, signed by his fellow workers, which Frederick F. Powell, (left), 70, received when he retired from the Veterans Administration recently, after 37 years of service. He was supervisor of messengers and laborers in the publications division of VA. Shown with Mr. Powell at right is Ernest Jarvis of the publications division both of Washington. D.C.



## White House Messenger Retires After 42 Years Service White House Attendant Retires at Age of 75; Puts In 42 Years Of Government Service



wel Jackson (right) 75-yearold white house messenger who retired today after serving on

the White House staff for 42years, receives an autographed portrait from President Truman

when he called on the chief exe-cutive to bid him farewell.

WASHINGTON. — (ANP) — Samuel Jackson decided to call it "quits" here last week, after having spent almost it vears in the service of the the ernment, 25 of which he was an attendant in the White House White House.

Jackson who celebrated his 76th birthday to Dec 27 and good-by to President Truman, and added, "I'm proud that was born in America. The President replied, "We are all proud."

He retired on Jan 2. ust two months and three days short of having put in 42 years of service. having put in 42 years of service. Born in Campbell count. Va. Dec. 27, 1875, he begal, withing as a footman for the federal public buildings and grounds service on March 4, 1909. In 1926, he was transferred to the executive offices of the White House, where he remained until last week.

He was something of an unof-ficial greeter of White House vis-itors—both commoners and royal-ty—taking their hats and coats when they arrived, and returning them as they departed.

As a retirement gift, he received an autographed photopraph of President Truman.

Ends 45-Yr. Service ment Service Mr. Conway entered the Federal Civil Service in 1906 as a letter carrier in Boston; was appointed a stenographer in the Navy Department Auditor's Office in 1911 and subsequently qualified for a rating as an auditor.

after 451/2 years in U.S. Govern-

as an auditor.

vory E. Conway, 1030 Fairment St. NW, Washington, re-tired on Nov. 30 as an auditor in the General Accounting Office



William Kirksey (left) of Washington, accepts co - workers' farewell token from S. P. Newell, assistant chief of the Bureau of Agricultural Eco-nomics, upon his retirement last

week after 46 years as a U.S. Government employee, 42, of which were spent in the Department of Agriculture. Witnessing the presentation is Mrs. Kirksey (Kay-Dee Photo).

# 17 Vets Break Barriers, Get In On Money Making

WASHINGTON, D. C. - Seventeen Negro veterans of World War II began training as apprentices in the plate printing craft at the Treasury Department's bureau of engraving Friday, marking the first time in history that the government's money making factory has employed

Negroes, either as apprentices or jorneymen at the plate printing craft.

The appointment of these veterans to the apprenticeship resounds victory in a long drawn-out fight for equal job opportunities for coding clerk with the National Negroes in government employnent.

ng the Negro veterans will re- of Government eived journeymen's pay which service ow amounts to \$25 per day.

of a three-year campaign during ington in 1917, which time the issue was fought Mr. Norton was before several congressional com- a farmer and mittees and on the floor of the school teacher House of Representatives as well in Mississippi, as the White House and other ex- where he was ecutive agencies.

In February 1950, the Fair Em ployment Practice Board of the years with the Civil Service Commission issued War Departa decision which stated the agency ment as a mes-was discriminating against Ne-senger, Mr. Norgo employees by failing to ap-point them as apprentices in the clerk in the Trace

The campaign, which made pos- the ance of Negroes as apprentices in ance of Negroes as apprentices in this skilled craft at the bureau, was initiated, led and coordinated by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing Branch of the United Public Workers of America supported by the entire discrimination ported by the entire discrimination property of the United Public Charles and Plans to devote his retirement to the Public Charles and Plans to devote his retirement to the Public Charles and Plans to devote his retirement to the Public Charles and Plans to devote his retirement to the Public Health Service in 1946. Mr. Norton moved with it.

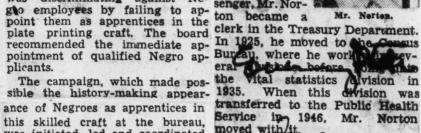
He is a member of the Second Baptist Charles and Plans to devote his retirement to the Public Health Service in 1946. Mr. Norton moved with it. committee of the United Public Workers.

tory were Mrs. Margaret P. Gilmore, chairman of the bureau's UPWA local and Thomas Richardson, chairman of the union's antidiscrimination committee.

Negroes in government employ- Office of Vital Statistics, has Upon completion of their train- retired after nearly 34 years

Before com-The victory comes as the climax ing to Wash-

After several

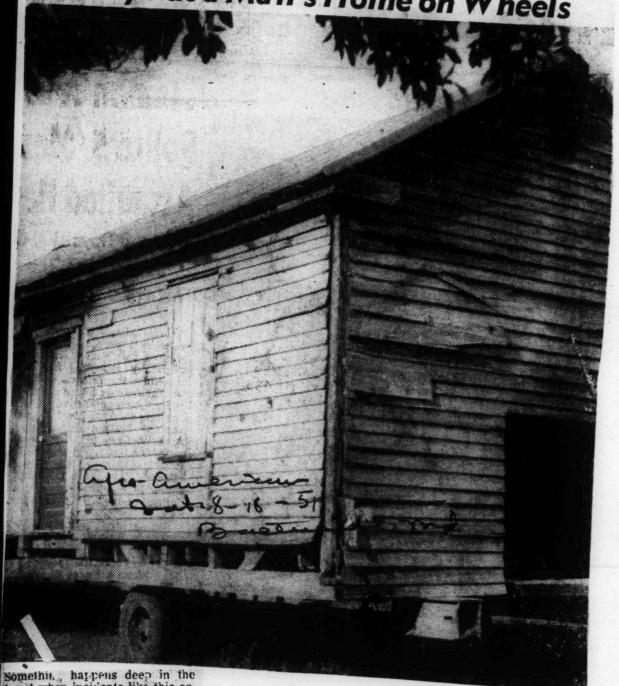


workers.

Leaders in this significant vichis nobby of galacting at his home at 2516 Twelfth street N.W.



They Put a Man's Home on Wheels



Somethin, happens deep in the heart when incidents like this occur. Practically all of the houses in Ellenton, S.C., H-bomb area, are being moved. Sometimes the while purchases them back from the government, and often thay are bought by firms or individuals. Whoever buys the house must pay the moving fee. (AFRO Photo by Hall).

## They Have to Make Way for the H-Bomb Plant



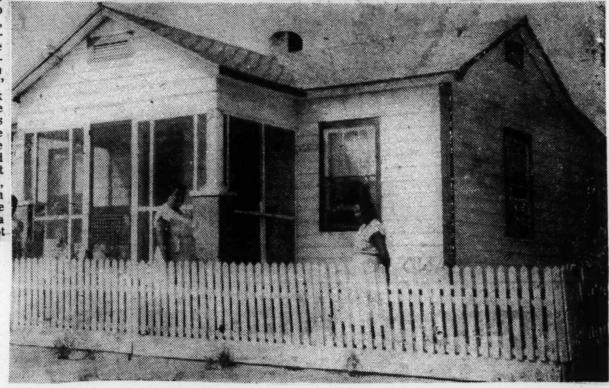


Moving Is a Must

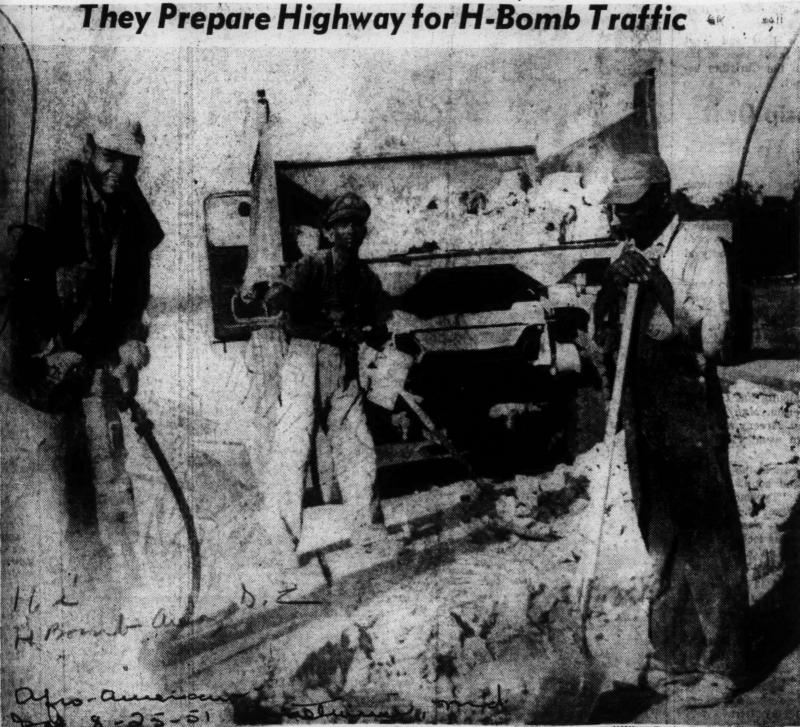


Mrs. Mary Ellen Hawkins, mother of 11 children, lives in the midst of the H-Bomb area. She plans to move to New Ellenton, S.C., a town which will be built just North of the old one. Right, is her daughter Mizi Hawkins. is her daughter Mizi Hawkins.

Inese are only some of the homes in Flienton, S.o.. which will have to be moved to make way for the H-bomb plant. Left is Eddic Jackson, farmer and orid - job worker, father of six ch'oren, who has just about finished paying for his borne, shown in the background He plans to purchase it from the government and find a place "to set it down." Center shows the moving truck in front of this home. Said the owner, "They take all the things cut of the house Then, they take the house." Right, is a home with about twenty acres of land which will bring about \$9,000. At least that is what the owners, Mr and Mrs. I. J. Littlejohn hope. They expect to purchase their home and set it up in a nearby site. Where? They do not know.



Ellington, S.C. H-Bomb Area, S.C.



RY OF THE HELL BOMB:

# Strictly on Basis

By DOUGLASS HALL (Second of a Series) the door of the administration building an odd, 5-winged affair, who you want to see."

was soon to learn what th guard already knew, that employment at the H nomb site was strictly on the basis of select the H nomb site was strictly on the basis of select the H nomb site was strictly on the basis of select the pattern.

Follow Dixie Pattern

A. D. Smith, outspoken tailor, of the pattern of th

If you are colored and want to be interviewed for a joinad to see an elderly colored, former Texas school teacher, Mr. A. J.

Only Labor Jobs Open seemed that all colored folk were routed pass white interviewers to him. He had their kind of employment-common labor!

I told Mr. Lee that I was after-

news and photos of the area.

He stated that I would have to
Mr. H. M. Miller, manager of the plant. When I saw Mr. Miller, he shook my hand and promptly passed the buck on to a Mr. Johnson who was firty miles away in the AEC office in Augusta.

One could see that Mr. Miller has nothing to be pround of in his, or his company's hiring as far as colored persons were concerned.

The five-winged building that housed his office did not have a single colored persons working in it except Mr. Lee.
"I cannot talk for publication"

Mr. Miller told me.

"Cannot Do Both" However, according to leaders in that area, Mr. Miller and other H-Bomb plant officials have made it clear that "we will not tolerate racial segregation at the plant. Nor

South in the Saddle

The Dupont Company and the Atomic Energy Cimmission have teamed up to preserve Southern racial pattern at the new hellbomb plant in South Carolina.

That's the report made by the AFRO's Douglas Hall in this, the second of a series on "The Inside Story of the Hell Bomb." Employment at the plant is strictly on the basis of color. Those with dark skins are the last hired and the first fired.

Some jobs are brazenly labelled for "white only" and no colored person, no matter how skilled he may be, need apply. Only common laborers have a ghost of a chance; Hall reports. did we come here to change the racial pattern.

"They cannot do both," stated James Hinton, NAACP leader in South Carolina, who recently attended an employment 'conference with H-Bembers.

"If they have no segregation at the plant, then the racial pattern of this area will be upset. They know that they cannod do away

Aiken, who serves as chairman of the subcommittee on employment, stated that "there is a definite tendency at the plane traditional Southern in regards to em

It comes to the technical skills "Since you knew how to ope- W. M. Lamback, Augusta, Ga.; hysician pointed out, "What are needed to develop the bom," he are the machines we do not need George Singleton, Rte. 1 Box 44, he colored persons going to do you. We are only hiring those do Meyers Mill, S.C.. with their new-found freedom and

However, ever in Augusta, Ga. just thirteen miles away, there

are many persons who would willingly consider jobs at the plant. There are trained personnel in operating different types of business machines.

Here are a few names. Although all of theise persons are employed, it does show that there is interest and aptitute available even in the area if the officials of the H-Bomb plant really want to apply their anti-segregation ruling that is in their contract.

#### Operators Avaiable

The following are key-punch ope- people.
rators: Miss Lottie B. Evens, Mrs. The NAACP, Urban League, and Dorothy Mitchell, and Miss Wyane several other organizations have V. Conor. Mrs. Eizabeth T. Bates, been brought into the area through operates a tabulating machine; the invitation and encouragement.

Mrs. Leola Rile, assorting machine of the leaders, who want their peointerpreting machine operator.

Many of these types of machines are used or will be used in the business offices at the plant. But to date H-bomb officials have refused to hire a single colored persons, who was not willing to accept a job in a "common labor" capacity. More on Gal 30

shaped building that is set aside white as colored." for administration purposes and one wonders what is being done with the "non-segregation" clause the plant.

#### Don't Wonder Long

see a building that is being con plant. structed. All the carpenters are It is headed by Dr. C. C. Johnstructed. All the carpenters are son druggist, and H. J. Hardy, secwhite. On the ground you see col- retary. Both live in Aiken. ored persons planting grass, and doing other common labor jobs, three parts, shown below:

You talk with others and they tell you that they make 90 cents or \$1.00 an hour. They report that their jobs are common labor.

NAACP officialst told the AFRO

pens to be the guinea pig in this case. He operates Internatinal Business Machines. He applied fo a job at the plant.

not need to go to schol s we have n place for you."

"Any colored learners? "No" officials replied.

Leaders are Busy

Here, we might point out that colored leaders in the vicinity of the camp are not sitting idly by 2 Box 9, Myers Mill, S.C. inquirng about the status of their

operator; Miss Vernince Harmon, ple to get a just share of the employment "and what ever else

> "We are tired of dying with you white folks," an H-Bomb plant worker told a white man at a filling station in Aiken," we want to love with you sime.

"You jim crow us when we come out there to get a job, but you don't segregate us when we buy One walk through the huge, star- food. The prices are the same for

#### Committee Formed

that is supposed to be in effect at the Savannah River Project Com- to work." mittee, has been organized with the purpose of seeing that colored But you do not wonder long. You facilities that are offered at the

The committee is divided into

Subcommittee on Legal Regress R. A. Brooks, Box 35, Aiken, Dupchairman; Ben Harvy, Box 114, Alcery lendale, S.C.; R. H. Devoe, Rte. ing. that there is racial segregation at Elam, Route 3, Augusta, Ga.; Mo 2 Box 183, Barnwell, S.C.; Jeff the plant as far as hiring is con Maloyd Jr., Rte. 4 Box 126, Noth Augusta, S.C.; Nelson Edwards, Rte. 1 Box 116, Warrenville, S.C.; Rte 1 Box 116, Warrenville, S.C.; Bennie Vernon works at the Pil- Barton, S.C.; Tilton Holley, Rtc. 3

### Subcommittee on Housing

Dr. G. T. Cherry, P. O. Box, Aiken, Chairman, Rev. B.C Price, 1216 Colleton Ave, Aiken, S.C. Er-Officials told him the qualifica-tions and he assured them that he had them. He wanted the job and he had proof and references as to

are trained for many jobs that are his competence.

The H-Bomb plant officials be er, Rte. 1 Box 42, Kathwood, S.C.; ommon labor and can pass the available.

"The white folk hwere are not gan their three ring run-around Robert Turner, Rte. 3 Box 508, Autoo far ahead in training. Both Dupont to AEC to the unions. Fin-gusta, S.C.; Milledg Moddy Jr., "There is one thing that I am white and colored are behind when ally Vernon got his answer:

Rte. 1 Box 125 A. DunBarton, S.C.; oncerned about," the seasoned it comes to the technical skills "Since you know how to ope- W. M. Lamback, Augusta, Ga.; hysician pointed out, "What are

chairman; Andrew Johnson, 1404 now the land is gone—what are Fairfield Street, Aiken, S.C.; M. K. they goind to do?" Kearse, Rte. 1 Box 12, Allendale, As I jotten down the notes for "No" officials replied.

His cas has been forwarded to 184, Barnwell, S.C.; J. R. McCain, front of me a name that I am sure Washington, D.C. for consideration.

Washington, D.C. for consideration.

S.C.; Monoe Williamson, Rte, 4 many will remember, "J. Stron More to come cornish Tape 3 Box 125, North Augusta, S.C.; Lu-Thurmond, attorney at law." cus Rouse, Rte. 1, Windsor S.C.; Thumond, former governor of James Johnson Rte, 3, Box 123, South Carolina and candidate for Augusta, Ga.; Wilson Allen, Rte, the president on the Dixiecral

Dr. C. C. Johnson, chairman, Bomb area. Box 316, Aiken, S.C.; H. J. Hardy, Next Week secretary, Box 12 Aiken .C.

### One Bight Note

pointed out in an interview with Ga. The H-Bomb traffic will use in the employment picture. It is Dr. D. J. Dixon a physician, who this modern highway. Colored has spent practically all his seven- persons are only hired as laborty odd years in Barnwell and Aiken Counties. He lives in an attractive home in Barnwell.

"This plant has been a boom to the sharecroppers in this area" he pointed out," for the first time many have had their hands on some money.

"And for the first time many lazy white persons are out in the fields, working with their daughters and wives trying to get eheir crops worked. Teheir colored work-A citizens Committee, known as ers have gone to the H-Bomb plant

#### Work in Hot Sun

I can remember seeing large groups of white persons out in the hot sun in the fields. Usually colored field hands are doing that wok. A white farmer complained that "you can't hire a n...g, high or low."

An owner of a filling station stated that he just cannot pay col-ored "boys" the kind of prices that Dupont is paying them. Many gocery stores have stopped deliver-

White waitresses are washing dishes in some cafes and a white woman told me "a colored yardboard is a thing of the past."

M. Dixon stated that "the white Joseph Lewis, Rte. 1 Box 108, Dun folk are better because they have lost their land and their colored grim Life and Health Insurance Box 94, Augusta, Ga.; R. L. May- helpers. Even if they do buy an-Company in Augusta, Ga. He happers, Myers Mill, S.C. other farm, most of them canother farm, most of them cannot find colored "hands" to wok them.

#### **Excited Over Matter**

Generally I find that colored persons, living in and out of the area are happy and exited about the matter. "All have cork, who want

with their new-found freedom and do not know. We are sending Subcommittee on Employment heir newly acquired money? The them to school to learn. You do A. D. Smith. Box 49. Aiken only thing they know is farming. A. D. Smith, Box 49, Aiken, only thing they know is farming,

ticket, now has offices in Aiken, waiting for aclamp of secrecy to Savanna River Project Committee S.C., just on the edge of the Hengulf the camp before they begin Dr. C. Johnson chairman Bomb area.

> Next Week: "Findings and Conclusions

Shown are several workers on a There is at least one bringt note two - lane highway near Augusta, ers on this job. H-Bomb officials are carrying over the same pattern in hiring - strictly along racial lines. Left to right are: James Crumpton, Madison Joiner and Alvin Corner, all of Aug-

and the same wife in the same

THE INSIDE STORY OF THE HELL BOMB:

## H-Bomb Kills a Town Before First One Is Made Pathos, Prejudice, Prosperity

"When I heard that they were

ELLINGTON, S.C. - "It is bad" enough for someone to make you leave home," said Samuel Jenkins, who lives near Ellington, S.C., but to have someone take the house, and land, and everything that you have been looking at for years is just about as much as you can do to a man without killing him.

"They are just draining all the life out of us and leaving the body to roam around, looking for a new life and a place to stay," said Mrs. Sally Minor, mother of sine children. She lives in Daniel nine children. She lives in Dum-

"I am 54 years old. I lost my arm during carpenter work several years ago. I settled down on this upof of hand, back away from the fighting, fussing world. "Then they come right back here,

house and 16 acres of land), pu a number on my house and told me to be out of it by 1952."

That's how Sam Madison, farm who lives about 5 miles South of Ellington, gave his version,

Get Feel of Things Once inside of the H-Bomb area you begin getting the "feel" of things. One thing that strike where it hurts is noting how persons are tearing themselves away from their home-sites.

Although most of them have now resigned themselves to the situation, there is still a note of sadness in almost everything that they do.

Jimmle Kalborn lives to New York City. He was standed in the midst of a small community crowd, near Barnwell.

"For the twenty five years I have lived in New York, I always looked forward to coming home each summder during my vaca-

The Story in Brief

More than 20,000 colored persons are being displaced by the erection of the H-Bomb plant in South Carolina, Douglass Hall reveals in this first of a series of

More colored land owners than sharecroppers and tenants are being affected by the bomb program and many of them are securing top prices for their land.

The tragedy is that no property near the highway is available to colored buyers, many of whom are being forced to give up farming and move North or to urban

taking over my home for the H-Bomb, I took a month off to see if I could get enought of this old a my life. It's kind of like coming down South to attend the funeral of your home," he said as his voice got full and he walked away.

"Funeral of A Home" Kalborn gave me the words that I had been feeling for several days... "Funeral of a home."

That is exactly what is hap-pening throughout this H-Bomb area. Persons are attending the last rites of their homes. Some of the land has been in the fami-lies for years. It served as a kind of tie that bound the old and new together. Now the land

The homes, ranging all the way from weather-beaten shacks to oversized Colonial Farm styles, tion," he said,
"I know that they don't have the
best of everything here but it is
still home and it kind of fill a man
had wrapped up their lives and up with a lot of goodness to just put them in safe keeping for years come home and look at the old to come. The homes must be

UNDERSTANDUNY DUR-TOWN-MUST SE-DESTROYED-TO MARKE A BONG-THAT

WILL-DESTROY-SOMEONE

LOUIS - OUTHAS WE LOVE

THE SESTEPOI - NATHERINE

THE S ELLENTON INCORPORATED

BECINNING IN THIS ISSUE

on the outskirts nity, killed to make way for the plant which will manufacture the dreaded hydrogen or 'hell'

bombs. For other pictures of "funerals of homes" turn to page

1500 Land Owners in Area It is estimated that there are move to the city first." about 500 colored land owners in businesses in the Ellington area. the H-Bonb Area, owning from while I talked with her for about 75,000 acres of land. about 75,000 acres of land.

work of several oldtimers living in workers, crowded her place for the community. I could not check beer, drinks, gas, etc. Most of her colored land ownership at the business is white. Courthouse in Aiken or Barnwell.

purchase a farm like this for there intact. \$20,000?

folk can buy is back off the road invited to live there. Of course in the swamps. White people are they will have only the land that not selling colored persons land along the highway. If I cannot get a decent place to live, I will give up farming and move to Caliswamps," Mrs. Hattie Masie, fornia."

Can't Buy Land

There, the farmer struck a note they will have to take it. Where that give an indication of what is happening to many of the farmer.

NEXT WEEK: "For White On-

happening to many of the farmer, NEXT WEEK: "For White Onland-owners. They cannot buy land ly," the second article of a series. with the fertility desirable in farm-

So they are moving to town and starting a new life. Not only is the farm losing good farmers, but for the first fime in many years persons who want to stay on the farm are moving to the

"This section has the only good farming land in this area! Going North you find nothing but poor. run-down land, and down the road you find only soil filled with Ber-muda grass."

Must Move to City There is a lot of money floating around the H-Bomb Area. Many persons have sold their land and are spending their money with a rapidity that is frightening. Some have bought cars, a few have invested in homes, most of them are moving to th city.

Here is an idea of the kind of money that is loose in the area.

Dr. D. J. Dixon, Barnwell, told me of a farmer named Booker T. Thompson, who paid \$1,200 for a farm and sold it to the government for \$8,000. He has moved to Columbia, S.C. to live.

Rev. Earl Robinson get \$19,000 for his store and farm in Elling-

sharecroppers, or tenant ton; William Bouner expects "not less than \$30,000 for his house,

about those persons who have lived ney." Mrs. Bouncer told me, "but from hand to mouth! And little buy another location on the high-thrifty and have accumulated a lit way anywhere in this area for any price, it really is not much. I will the something." not live back in the woods. I will

This estimate is mostly guess- an hour, a flood of H-Bomb plant

Four Mile Academy, a rundown Both places agreed that "Colored shack which once served as a folk own quite a bit of property." girl's dormitory, brought the Bap-Mr. Meyer stated that he ex-Riley, minister-farmer, sold his

# and that is what all of the pafarm, and store." Will Move To City "They seemed deeply concerned "That sounds like a lot of moabout those persons who have like aney." Mrs. Bouner told me, "but

By DOUGLASS HALL

is being constructed and the pro-does the "H" mean?" spects of seeing South Carolina's "It means hell! This is gonna Bomb is enough to send shivers worn bus. Jake was still wondering through the heart of every colored what he had said 'funny. person in the country.

In this area colored persons have I went in to the Savannah River

Mr. Meyers, "But where could I city. Thy hope to move the town burchase a farm like this for there intact.

Colored persons will be given "About all the land that colored consideraion. In fact they will be folk can buy is back off the road invited to live there. Of course on the swamps, White people are the fact of the road invited to live there. Of course of the swamps, white people are the fact of the road invited to live there. Of course of the swamps, white people are the fact of the road invited to live there. Of course of the swamps, white people are the fact of the road invited to live there. Of course of the swamps, white people are the fact of the road invited to live there. Of course of the swamps, white people are the fact of the road invited to live there. Of course of the swamps, white people are the fact of the road invited to live there. Of course of the swamps in the late after the fact of the plant. It was in the late after the plant. It was in the late after the plant. It was in the late after the plant in the plant in the plant in the late after the plant. It was in the late after the plant in the plant in the plant in the plant is the plant. It was in the late after the plant in the plant in the plant in the plant is the plant. It was in the late after the plant in the plant in the plant is the plant in the plant in the plant is the plant. It was in the plant in the plant is the plant in the plant is the plant in the plant is the plant. It was in the plant is the plant is the plant in the plant is the plant in the plant is the plant is the plant is the plant in the plant is the plant

made for colored persons any countryside has given way to acti-place. I felt like that I had sud-vity. Roadside taverans, trailer denly been caught up in all white and cabin courts were popping-up community, when suddenly a sign all alongside the highway.
caught my anxious vision. It said Advertisements tell you that in er Project."

Government.

Government.

I felt better! At least I was inside of where the Federal Government was taking over. Imsigns said so. mediately I saw several colored persons standing on the side of the road, awaiting transportation.

All Discuss the Bomb They were discussing just about what everyone in this area discusses, the H-Bomb.

"You don't even know what "H" in H-bomb means?" one worker

sounded-off to the other.
"Man, any body knows that. You think that I would be working on something that I didn't know anything about!"

"What does it mean, Jake?"

"I know, and you know, guess all the rest of the smart folks who has been to all them AIKEN, S.C.-A mental recap of schools know, so why tell you? the area where the H-Bomb plant "Here come the bus, man, what

pattern of JIM CROW mixed with be a Hell-Bomb!" There was the building of the powerful H-laughter and all boarded the much-

home etc. He bases that estimate home and farm for about \$17,000 and moved to nearby Aiken.

To Rebuild Town

That is a fair price, according to the way things are selling on build the little town of Ellington the market these days," reported on a new site just north of the old Mr. Meyers, "But where could I city. Thy hope to move the town purchase a farm like this for there intact.

Riley, minister-farmer, sold his home and farm for about \$17,000 and moved to nearby Aiken.

To Rebuild Town

To Rebuild Town

There is a plan underway to restore the market these days," reported on a new site just north of the old Mr. Meyers, "But where could I city. Thy hope to move the town purchase a farm like this for there intact.

I could not see provisions being the usually quiet and peaceful

"You are entering Savannah Riv the very near future named gas-I asked myself would it be any available "on the spot." Several better now that I am entering housing projects are being conupon the property of the Federal structed and persons are camping everywhere.

# Up Ladder Of 'Fuller' Success Mississippi Woman Sidetracked

Personality, ability and industriousness have rocketed an employee of one of the country's leading businesses to an executive position within the short period of nine

the Enlightened Church of God, lo-cated at 4500 Michigan ave., Chi-cago, Her purpose in going to Ful-votion to religious activities. Her of the church.

She started at the bottom, pound ins. ing the pavement and ringing doorbells, earrying the valuable Fuller president of the Evangelists Union product to horsewives throughout of the United Pentecostal Assemblies of God.

Her sales record could not go

Mrs. Anderson is the former Miss

began work with him as field sec- phis Fuller office. retary, in which position she served three years.

Step by step, she climbed the record, Mrs. Idonia Anderson has ladder of success until she was appointed manager of the branch office in her home town in Jackson.

Her duties there include: Building sales with the sales with recruiting and training agents of the management and public relafice management and public rela-

Recently she launched an incentive program that has paid off. She formed a Success club. To select officers for the group she started a contest. Winners in the contest vere named as officers.

This drive scored a new high for he branch in the sale of products. The agent winners in the contest were: Mrs. Mildred Collins, first prize, and Mrs. A. B. Gamble, second prize.

She plans to organize a Success lub in the Memphis office which he recently took over. In addition

She is Mrs. Idonia K. Anderson of Jackson, Miss., who

is now manager of the Fuller products company branch offices in Jackson, Miss, and Memphis.

When Mrs. Anderson walked incompany, Mrs. Anderson is interto the Chicago office of S. B. Fulcated in telling of the fine oppor-

to the Chicago office of S. B. Fuller, owner of the firm, in 1941 tunities offered by the firm.

She had no idea that she would be maneuvered into working for the company welcomes conscientious and maneuvered into working for the company welcomes conscientious and able persons as agents. Such employees can earn from \$40 to \$50 per week selling the firm's products from door to door.

Fuller did a better sales job on Mrs. Anderson completed her sectors.

me than I did on him. In other Mrs. Anderson completed her secwords. I lost that round and ondary study at Sumner high, St. strangely enough, won."

At the time, she was pastor of lege, Miss.

ler was to get assistance in pre- church is now rendering misson-senting a radio program in behalf ary services to hospitals and shutary services to hospitals and shut-

For four years she served as

unnoticed. One big factor in this unnoticed. One big factor in this Idonia King of Jackson and is the was and is he dynamic personal interpretation of the daughter. Mrs. ity. At that time, Fuller headed the Negro chamber of commerce son-in-law, Horace, will soon take in Chicago. Soon, Mrs. Anderson over the supervision of the Mem-

Through her beaming personald three years.
Step by step, she climbed the record, Mrs. Idonia Anderson has "Red Caps"

Eastern railroads. Tipping will, of course, ern railroad terminals as the redskin. be in addition. It is hard to see how this March Readers Digest has arrangement, approved the other day by a piece entitled "Bonanzas in the Interstate Commerce Commission, will Blue-Collar Tons, telling how benefit the porter the railroads or the highly skilled factory and mill traveling public. lest.

The portering profession is an ancient and teachers, ith MA's rarely get honorable one. Its commercialization used to be benignly concealed behind the fiction thing for youngsters to think that a "red cap" carried your bag and about. escorted you to a train seat or a taxi for the Seek Better Jobs sheer zest of your companionship; in turn, as you parted company, you handed him a gratuity, more or less generous, depending NOD-W on your disposition and his demeanor. The transaction, if you tipped well, left you with the same pleasant glow of virtue that you experienced when you paid an ex-ten-year period between 1940 an orbitant ransom for you at and overcoat 1950 non-whites in the Unit of checked at your favorite restaurant.

an item, you could still afford to gratify your sense of noblesse oblige by rewarding post just released by the U. S. of State, 250 West 57th St., New, York 19, N. Y. of State, 250 Wes the fee went to 15 cents, and if your wife erative groups doubled Domes-was one of those women who move about tic workers showed a thirp de-with an accumulation of hat boxes and small cline from 21 per cent in 1940 tariff was more than sufficient without a tip. From one in every three in 1940, At 25 cents for each piece of impedimenta, the ratio was one in every five only Croesus could think of tipping. And in 1950, with Southern farm Croesus doesn't travel any more.

The "red caps" are understandably dismayed by this new deal. They opposed the fee system from its inception. "All we can hope," one of them hoped when the ICC decision was announced, "is that the people will understand that this isn't our doingmaybe you could even say it's our undoing." The railroads, which are obliged under the wage and hour law to pay the porters what was once considered a living wage, a movement away from agriculture asked for the increased fee because they are the employment trends for non-workers in the United States, ac-

say they have been losing money at the old It appears that from now on you are rate. We suspect they will now lose even going to have to pay 25 cents as a direct more. Travelers will tend to huff and puff fee for every suitcase, package or other along the platform carrying their own piece of luggage you may ask a porter to valises. Anyway, the once ubiquitous "red carry for you to or from the trains of 12 cap" has become almost as extinct in East-

workers get from \$5,000 to \$18,000 a Zearo while school

States showed a marked trend

workers decreasing by some



UP-TO-DATE and BEYOND By S. J. Phillips, Pres.

Booker T. Washington Birthplace Memorial Booker Washington Birthplace, Virginia

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FOR THOSE WHO JOB OPPORTUNITIES In The Federal Servicea VO

Office Machine Operator (various kinds), \$2,200 to \$3,825; whites are service, 1,785,000, and Office Machine Trainee - Office Machine Trainee (typing), agriculture, 1,078,000. Manufactur-\$2,200 and \$2,450. Requirements: written test. For office maing has 959,000 workers; wholesale chine operator jobs paying \$2,450 and above, appropriate ex-able goods, 539,000. During the perience. Closing date: April 24, 1951. Write for announcement 279. Civil Service commission, Washington 25, D. C.

Information Specialist, \$3,825 to \$6,400 - Jobs are in New All this was changed with the introduction of the fee system in 1940. Even then, fields in ever-increasing numbers, when the fee was set at 10 cents here according to the Correct of the fee was set at 10 cents here. however, when the fee was set at 10 cents bers, according to the Census re- United States civil service examiners, headquarters, Department of State, 250 West 57th St., New, York 19, N. Y. Announcement

a "red cap" for charm or for services above and beyond the crass call of duty. In 1947, sales workers, craitsmen, and opin Alaska. Requirements: appropriate nursing education and experience. No written test. Maximum age limit: 40. Secure Anparcels, you began to think that the total to 13 per cent in 1950. Agricul nouncement 243 from Civil Service commission, Washington 25, tariff was more than sufficient without a tip.

Social Worker, \$3,825 to \$5,400 - Jobs are country-wide and in Puerto Rico. Requirements: appropriate education or education and experience. No written test. Apply to the executive secretary, committee of Expert Examiners, Veterans Administration. Washington 25, D. C. Announcement 256 as amended.

600,000 in 1950. Census Reports Show Workers Quit

WASHINGTON-Better jobs and

Census figures released by the 000.

U. S. Department of Census reveal

in agriculture has declined by 100,-

Non-white workers in domestic that because of the movement of service and working in private non-white workers from the South, households also declined. At the

same time, the number in manufacturing and in warrans trades in-

In the O.S. cersos, whites include Negroes, in lans, Japanese, Chinese, and other non-white races. Mexicans, who do not have "colored" blood in them, are considered as white.

For the nation, there are 5,925,000 non-whites over 14 in the labor force compared to 59,592 000 whites in the out labor force. Of this working force, 3,882,000 are males, and 2,043,000 are females.

Most of the non-whites live in the South. Southern figures are 3,743,-000 in the labor force, including 2,-500,000 males and 1,242,000 females.

The largest single group of workers among non-whites was the operatives and kindred workers with 1,000,000. Laborers, except farm and mine, came second with 827,000, and third, private house-

hold workers, 812,000. Service workers total 768,000, and farmers and farm managers are 507,000.

Major industries for

### TRAINED HANDS NEEDED:

# Urban League Reveals

NEW YORK-Are you having a hard time finding a job? If so,

then this story is for you.

The National Urban Deague reports this week that there are

vocational guidance of the league, interviewers; says the time has come for schools and colleges to stop training youths only for the traditionally accepted occupations and to train their for jobs strictly on the basis of interest, aptitude and ability.

In Demand in All Fields

She continued:

stead of gaining skills for new

"This narrowed the occupations opened to them, caused counselors osend these youths into limited obs and robbed the American economy of untold talents and

Miss Tanneyhill pointed out that the latest Urban League survey of calls for colored workers proves that they are in demand in all the occupations named in short supply by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Survey Highlights

Highlights from the Urban League survey shows the following

AKRON-needed: shirt finisher spotter-cleaner, salesmen, steno-grapher; placements: stenograph-

FT. WAYNE, Ind. — needed: printing hangerman, offset stripper, insurance salesmen, advertising salesman, group worker, chemist, skilled and semi-skilled industrial workers, laboratory technician, insurance salesladies, assistant floor walker; placements: motor parts clerk, machinist's helper, spray painter, television tester, saleslady, taxi dispatcher.

NEWARK-needed: radio and electrical bench hands, shirt pressers, sewing machine operators, cosmetics demonstrators, chemist, stenographers, typist-bookkeeper, stock clerk; placements; chemist, radio technician, assistant librarian, secretary.

PROVIDENCE-needed: laboratory technician, lathe operator, machine operator, nurses, spotter-

PITTSBURG — needed: stenographers, power-machine operastenographer.

NEW BRUNSWICK - needed: clerk, laboratory assistant.

placements: drivers, promotion man, salesman, factory foreman.

ments: clerk-typists, social ers, seamstress, watch production

## 6,000 Hold Municipal Jobs In 16 Southern States; 110 Different Job Classifications

Atlanta (ANP) .- The employcleaners; placements: salesman, ment of Negroes in skilled posi-receptionist, bank guard. tions in the South has progressed in a "very satisfactory" manner, tors; placements: radio engineer, according to Harold O. DeWitt, industrial secretary of the Richmond (VA) Uhan league, currently Miss Ann Tanneyhill, director of tary, part-time market research tions director of the league's taxi southern field divisior

His report on a survey con-CINCINNATI - needed: clerk, ducted by the Richmond branch stenographer, accountant; place- and published in the May-June issue of "New South," monthly bu' letin of the Southern Regional finance department-two only. MORRISTOWN, N.J. - needed: council, gives some rather illumi-

> The Toplet Negreses are employed at municipal work ers in 16 souther cities, that gro firefighters on its payroll Neg roes in general hold over 110 longer than any of the other five, di ferent job classifications above boasts only seven firemen. It has the unskilled level.

> shows that no one city has opened highest number, 20. Nashville has up as many as one-third of these employed Negro firemen for 83 classifications to qualified Ne-years, and Charleston, S. C., for

"Negroes are employed by municipalities in such clerical capa- six cities is as follows: cities as mimeograph operator, clerk-stenographer, and cashier; in such service occupations as fireman, policeman bailiff, and dogcatcher; in semi-skilled occupations as paver and equipment operators; in skilled positions as worker, physician, nurse and municipal judge.

skills, the following totals were of Negro applicant who is availal, 71; skilled, 43; semi-skilled, greater numbers. 269; service and unskilled, 5,590. "With the labor shortages devel-

Cities concerned in the survey oping in many areas due to mobili-Louisville, Miami, Nashville, New other areas is the huge number

\_ Orleans, Norfolk, Oklahoma City, Richmond, Va., and San Antonio,

Houston was the top-ranking city with a total of 1,007 Negro employees. Second was Atlanta with 768 and third, Birmingham, with 675. Little Rock had the lowest number of municipal workers,

The city department employing the largest numbers of Negroes were, public works, 2,628; public utilities, 1,143; and health, 1,096. The smallest number were in the

A special survey of Negro fire-"We have at last a great opportunity to break once and for all the old vicious circle by which colored youth was counseled to train for so-called "colored jobs," instead of grining chills for sor, and the old vicious circle by which includes six duction line workers.

The Total River some rather illuminating facts about the upswing of men disclosed that six southern cities have a combined total of 69 which includes six duction line workers.

The Total River some rather illuminating facts about the upswing of men disclosed that six southern cities have a combined total of 69 which includes six duction line workers.

Mobile, Ala., which has had Nehad Negro firemen for 130 years. However, he says the survey By contrast, Louisville has the

A breakdown of firemen in the

<b>T.</b> 1	Capts.	Lieuts.	Other 12	Total	
Charleston, S. C.	2	2	16	20	
Louisville, Ky.	9	0	5	7	
Mobile, Ala.	1	1	10	12	
Nashville .*	0	0	10	10	
Richmond, Va	0	0	who are	work-	- M

DeWitt summarized the results of Negro workers wh and in professional fields as social of the survey by saying: "The his-ing at jobs below their highest tory of employment of Negroes in skill, or who are unemployed bethe jobs listed has been very sat-cause of the undemocratic hiring In a breakdown by degree of isfactory. In most cases, the type practices of the region."

amassed from the 16 cities sur- able is superior to applicants who veyed; managerial-professions, have been employed previously. In 468; clerical, 46; semi-profession- addition, they are available in

were Atlanta, Birmingham, Dallas, zation and defense expansion . . . Fort Worth, Houston, Jacksonville, the greatest source of untapped Fla., Knoxville, Tenn., Little Rock, labor in the South and in many

# Report Notes Big Increase

One of the most significant facts revealed by the report on employment and income in 1950, issued recently by the Census Department, was that the number of colored clerical workers in the United States has tripled during the past ten workers in the United States has tripled during the past ten cupations such as fireman, polications while domestic service declined in importance as a man halliff and dogratcher; service of the colored clerical man halliff and dogratcher; service of the most significant facts revealed by the report showed that Neg pes were employed by municipalities in such clerical capacities as mimeograph operator, facts service occupations such as fireman, polications. years, while domestic service declined in importance as a field for the employment of non-white workers.

The proportion of those workers mployed in private house holds fell rom 21 per cent in 1940 to 15 per

workers than among all other groups of employed people.

Number of Farmers Falls In 1940, it was noted, one out While 950,000 white families in of every three such employed the US had incomes of \$10,000 and workers was in agriculture. By above in 1949, only 5,000 colored 1950, however, only one out of families in the nation had incomes in excess of \$10,000 for the year

In the South, where the colored farm workers are largely concentrated, the number of them employed in agriculture declined by 400,000 to a 1950 level of 1,000,000.

Over the last decade, the numing the same period the numbers employed in construction and trade also showed substantial increases

Group Income Smaller How does this shift in occupa-tion make itself selt on the in-come of this segment of the na-tion's workers.

The report shows that while overcommensurate incomes, the figure being 33.0 per cent.

Only 5,000 Rich Families

tent in 1950, the report pointed out families was almost twice that for sional posts as social worker, it also stated that the shift away non-white ones, the former figure from agriculture to industrial jebs being \$3,245 and the latter, \$1,658.

The report was prepared by was more marked among colored Some 111,000 colored families receiving that much was 2,649,000

Up to Professional Level. Regional Survey Shows

bun, 7-8-51 By JOHN N. POPHAM Special to THE NEW YORK TIMESA

wo-thirds of the white families had 6,487 Negro municipal workers, showed, had a total of 5,590 serv-just "lack of knowledge of what incomes in the range of from ranging in job classification from \$2,000 to \$10,000 and over in 1949, service and unskilled occupations player, seventy-one semiprofession. Negroes had been employed as exactly 69.8 per cent, less than one-third of the colored families had third of the colored families had sitions, now is employed in sixteen ers, forty-three skilled workers showed that they had been acceptmajor Southern cities, according to and forty-six clerical employes. ed by all segments of the com-

per cent of white families earned however, that no city yet had unskilled employes, 865, and also from the mobilization program of colored families received that these classifications to qualified fessional posts.

Negroes despite the high percent
Atlanta led the list of clerical seems to be fear of critical seems to be fear of cri

man, bailiff and dogcatcher; semiskilled occupations like paver and equipment operator; skilled occupations such as foreman, painter The median income for white and bricklayer, and such profes-

ceived over \$5,000 per year; while tary of the Richmond Urban the number of white families re-Council, widely regarded as the most effective interracial organization in the region, is composed of leaders of both races representing thirteen southern states.

"Experience shows that it is possible for southern cities to be Richmond seventh with 366. democratic," Mr. DeWitt wrote. In a special report, Mr. DeWitt "The history of employment of noted that only six Southern cities Negroes in the jobs listed in this currently employed Negro firemen. They are Charleston, S. C.; Louisand in most cases the type of ville, Mobile, Nashville, Richmond Negro applicant available is supe- and Winston-Salem, N. C. Togethber employed in manufacturing rior to applicants employed previer they have a total of sixty-nine rose from 530,000 to 960,000. Dur6,487 on Staffs in 16 Centers ously. Also, they are available in firefighters, including six captains greater numbers."

The cities surveyed by Mr. De- Pointing out that Negro fire-Witt were Atlanta, Birmingham, men had been used in Charleston Dallas, Fort Worth, Houston, for sixty-nine years, in Nashville Jacksonville, Knoxville, Little Rock, for eighty-three years and in Mo-Louisville, Miami, Nashville, New bile for 130 years, Mr. DeWitt said Orleans, Norfolk, Oklahoma City, that he believed that the main rea-Richmond and San Antonio.

three semi-skilled workers.

Another breakdown of Mr. De-Witt's survey showed that the sixteen cities had a total of 2,628 employes in public works departments; 1,143 in public utilities; 1,096 in health departments, 590 with recreation and parks departments, 130 in welfare services, 114 in libraries, 277 in safety departments, thirty-three in courts and two in finance departments.

Nashville and Norfolk tied for first with ten persons each in the courts; Miami had 473 in public works and Birmingham had 450; Houston had 491 in public utilities, followed by 160 in Dallas and 153 in Atlanta; Norfolk was first in recreation and parks with 113, and Birmingham had 103; Louisville had sixty in the safety department; Atlanta led in health services with 262; Atlanta and Birmingham were tied with twenty-four each in the libraries. and only Norfolk and Dallas had an employe in their finance departments.

For over-all totals of Negro municipal employes in all classifications, Houston was first with 1,007; Atlanta second with 768, Biringham third with 675, Norfolk fourth with 663, Miami fifth with 649. Louisville sixth with 457 and

and four lieutenants.

son for slowness in hiring Negro ATLANTA, July 7-A total of The sixteen cities, the report firemen throughout the region was

However, more than one-tenth of the colored families, 11.9 per cent, were the brackets of \$2,000 to classifications above the unskilled second with seventy-three and At-practices seems to be "fear of cri-

employes with nine; Richmond was tions in excess of job specificafirst with thirty-four in semi-tions, Mr. DeWitt asserted, the professional jobs; Norfolk was Southern cities must realize that first with sixteen skilled workers they "have gone too slowly" in the and Houston was first with ninety-policy of hiring Negro municipal workers.

# JOB PICTURE IN U

ter jobs and a movement away from agriculture are the employment trends for nonwhite workers in the United States, according to the United States 1950 census.

Census figures released by the U. S. Department of the census rereal that because of the movement of nonwhite workers from the south, the number of nonwhite clined by 400,000.

service and working in private households also declined. At the

In the U.S. census, nonwhites include Negroes, Indians, Japanese, Chinese, and other nonwhite races. ored" blood in them are considered ties as mimeograph operator, clerk- and defense expansion. the greatas white.

nonwhites over 14 in the labor liceman, bailiff, and dog-catcher; force compared to 59,592,000 whites in such semi-skilled occupations as and 2,043,000 are females.

3,743,000 in the labor force in-municipal judge. oluding 2,500,000 males and 1,242,000

females and and a eratives and kindred workers with professional, 71; skilled, 43; semi-1,000,000. Laborers, except farm skilled, 269; service and unskilled and mine, came second with 827,300 5,590 and third, private household workers 812,000. Service workers total 768,000, and farmers and farm Negro employees, Atlanta second

# 6,000 Negroes On

Six thousand Negroes are employed as municipal workers workers in agriculture has, de- in 16 Southern cities, according to a survey made by the Rich. Nonwhite workers of domestic y bulletin of the Southern Regional Council. mond, Va., Urban League and published in "New South," month-

In an accompanying article, Harold O. DeWitt, who directed same time the number in manu- the survey, declared, "Over 110 different job classifications above facturing and in various trades in the onskilled level are held by Negroes in the South, though as yet no one city has opened up as many as one-third of these classifications to qualified Negroes.

"Negroes are employed by muni-For the nation there are 5,925,000 service occupations as fireman, poman, painter, and bricklayer; in Most of the nonwhites live in such professional occupations as the south. Southern figures are social worker, physician, nurse, and

showed the following totals of the showed the

ranking city with a total of 1007

"With labor shortages developing Mexicans who do not have "col-cipalities in such clerical capaci-in many areas due to mobilization ored" blood in them are averagion to the greatstenographer, and cashier; in such est source of untapped labor in the South and in many other areas is the huge number of Negro workers who are working at jobs below their in the total labor force. Of the paver and equipment operators; in working force, 3,882,000 are males, such skilled occupations as forehiring practices of the region."

The survey was based on official information supplied by Atlanta Birmingham, Dallas, Fort Worth Houston, Jacksonville, Knoxville, Little Rock, Louisville, Miami, Nashville, New Orleans, Norfolk, Oklahoma City, Richmond, and San Antonio.

Employment Figures

employed them for 83 years; and DEWITT, industrial secretary of the Charleston, S. C., for 60 years Richmond) Urban League, showed Other cities using Negro firemen that 6.487 Negroes were included in and Winston-Salem, N. C.

"The history of employment of Negroes in the jobs listed," DeWitt asserted, "has been very satisfacfactory. In most cases, the type of Negro applicant who is available is superior to applicants who have been employed previously. In additional superiors are employed previously. In additional superior and understanding and amity and underst are Louisvelle, Ky., Richmond, Va., that 6,487 Negroes were included in

been employed previously. In ad-laborers. They are employed in and amity and understanding. been employed previously. In addition, they are available in greater numbers.

They are employed in An episode such as that in Cicero sets and, moreover, because whites can back this learning process for some indicated and, moreover, because whites can back this learning process for some indicated and the second sec

not be employed for the orders these people recorded it difficult now for the municipalities to keep white persons employed in certain capacities because there are so many better paying jobs open to them.

Another reason why more than three fourths of the Negroes employed by the municipalities are "in service" and unskilled jobs is because there are not enough skilled Negroes available for some of the municipal jobs that might be offered them.

This can be traced to two reasons, (1) Negro high schools generally have not been able to offer courses in certain skilled trades and (2) where these courses have been available Negroes often have not been willing to take them.

Sounds queer, but it is true. One reason why they have been disinclined to take the courses is that there has not seemed to be much chance of their being employed in certain trades. Until recently Norfolk, for example, would not license a Negro electrician or plumber if he had a degree from Massachusetts Inschool boards have sensed this difficulty, succumbed to it, and failed to offer the courses for obvious reasons.

Over and above all of this it is interesting to note that about 15 periods. stitute of Technology! In some cases

culty, succumbed to it, and failed to offer the courses for obvious reasons.

Over and above all of this it is interesting to note that about 15 percent of those employed in the 16 of the course of rom semi - skilled to professional. The emergence of public housing in southern cities opened a good many southern cities opened a good many jobs to Negroes as "project managers" and assistants, such as typists, record clerks and maintenance.

whites are service, 1,735,000 and agriculture, 1,078,000. Manufacturing has 959,000 workers; wholesae and retail trade, 679,000, and durable goods, 539,000.

A special survey of Negroes were public works, public utilities, and health.

A special survey of Negroes may be found men revialed total of 69, including 6 captains and putenants. Mobile, Alabama may hatenants. Mostle, Alabama may hatenants. Mostle, Alabama may hatenants. Mostle, Alabama may hatenants. Mostle, Tenn., has proloved the survey may be found in the state (local) employments there are some and survey.

The survey motion to the survey of the survey motion with a continuous capacities. In another of the survey of the Negro physician.

The survey does indicate progress in the foregoing areas. The fact that more than three-fourths of those em-

in multiplied thousands

is just.

## XIE EDITOR W RACE JOBS

# Says Integration, Equal Pay Needed

By RALPH McGILL

EDITOR'S NOTE - Ralph McGill is editor of the Atlanta Constitution published in Atlanta, Ga., and widely reputed as a southern liberal.

nyone considering the national problem of race in its regional aspects, particularly in the South where the reactions are more direct and issues more acute

Harold O. DeWitt, industrial ecretary of the Richmond (Va.) Urban esgue, and the Southern Regional Chincit flave completed an employment divey. It included is Southern offes, Miami, Jackson of the County of the C Atlanta, Nashville, Little Rock, Louisville, New Orleans, Norfolk, Knexville, Richmond and Oklahoma City.

The surey reachs what interested the thereses have barriers in dealing with san race relations is a disturbing lack of knowledge on the part of the general public of what has taken place, and what

is going on, in this region.

Many Southern cities years ago placed Negro policemen on their rolls and found the results good from every viewpoint. Despite this, any other Southern city which proposes to do so immediately encounters a storm of diately encounters a storm of protest declaring the idea to be radically anti-Southern and an affront to local traditions. The fact

protests declaring the idea "un- this economic progress. Southern" and "against traditions."

The fact that Mobile, Charleston and the other Southern cities have employed Negro firemen without damage to tradition would likely be unknown, or at best would make little difference to those who would protest an idea long ascepted elsewhere by the most conservative, deep-South cities. Most of our people do not know all

The 16 cities surveyed showed 6,487 Negro municipal workers in job classifications from unskilled to managerial and professional. Among the job elassifications held are mimeograph operators, clerks, cashiers, firemen, policemen, bai-liffs, painters, bricklayers, social

workers, nurses, and so on. A further breakdown of jobs re affront to local traditions. The fact that Charleston and Richmond, that Charleston and Richmond, for first with 10 persons each in two of the legendary citadels of two first with 10 persons each in the courts; Miami had 473 in public works, and Birmingham had 450; Houston had 491 in public utilities, followed by 160 in Dallas and 153 in Atlanta; Norfolk was first in recreation and parks with 113, and Rirmingham had 103; Louisville had 60 in the safety deveals Nashville and Norfolk tied

partment; Atlanta led in health service with 262; Atlanta and Birmingham were tied with 24 each in the libraries, and only Norfolk and Dallas had an employe in their finance departments.

For over-all totals of Negro municipal employes in all classifications. Houston was first with 1,00%

Atlanta second with 768: Birming-

ham third with 675; Norfolk fourth with 663; Miami fifth with 649; Louisville sixth with 675; and Richmond seventh with 366. I have an idea these figures are

surprising to the average politician in the South, as well as the peo-

It is obvious to the Southerner who loves his region enough to fight for its progress and engage in its controversies that the South has gone too slow in this field because of fear of criticism for going too fast.

Jobs are not social pastimes. because of the fact that foughly 30 percent of the population is legro is composed at once with paradoxes which is legro is composed at once with paradoxes which are as one astroishing as dismaying.

Harold O. DeWitt, industrial employ Negro firement. Altogether there are 69 Negro firefighters, including six captains and four lieutenants, in Southern cities.

The South must lift itself to higher or levels by integrating the Negro population into its economy and by doing in industry what has been done in schools—paying employ Negro firefighters, including six captains and four lieutenants, in Southern cities.

Yet, if almost any other Southern customs. We have made the progress of the fact that foughly 30 percent of the population into its economy and by doing in industry what has been done in schools—paying equal wages for equal wages The South must lift itself to high-Yet, if almost any other South- much progress. Common sense, ern city were to propose the ad- common decency and common dition of Negro firemen, there justice, as well as plain unselfishwould follow the usual pattern of ness, indicate we can speed up

'Learning To Be Teammates'

## **American Business And Industry Now Hiring** Vegroes In Positions Fomerly Closed To Them

Petersburg, Virginia - "Ameri- by all citizens." Dr. Daniel who the Chase National Bank of the work in under-developed areas of City of New York told the opening the work session of the three-day Career Lester B. Granger, the League's sultants. weekly

finding. "American leaders in agement, labor, government conevery phase of community and sultants who will give the facts economic life," he said, "are learn. of our economic life to young aslearning to work together, they Dean Louis K. Downing, of the are learning to adjust themselves School of Engineering of Howard to the great and urgent problems University, Washington, D. C., conciety."

Purpose of the conference is to graduates. acquaint students about job opportunities in industry, govern- ference represented the National ment and the professions and to Association of Manufacturers, point up the reservoir of potential General Cable Corporation, New skills that are available in the col- York; International Harvester leges. The Career Conference is Company, Louisville, Kentucky; co-sponsored by the college and Radio Corporation of America. the National Urban League, a vol. Camden, New Jersey; Lockheed untary service agency with fifty. Aircraft Corporation, Marietta,

the college, said, "It is important tric Products, Long Island, New for the school, as the only state York; Metropolitan Life Insurance supported institution of its kind Company; Richmond Chamber of in Virginia, to meet its responsi- Commerce; North Carolina Mubilities to a society which faces tual Life Insurance Company;

can business and industry are em- is also a member of the President's ploying an increasing number of Point Four Committee, discussed Negroes it many positions that the opportunities in the United were formerly closed to them," States Foreign Service for persons Frank M. Tetton, vice-president of who have technical training to

Conference at Virginia State Cole executive director, referred to the lege this morning. He spoke be- "different approaches" to careers fore 1,400 students and faculty for Negro youth from the apmembers and the eighty-two con- proaches of twenty years ago. "There is always a place today Mr. Totton urged the stidents for the qualified person," Mr. to prepare themselves to meet suc. Granger said, "and the Career cessfully the competition in job Conference brings together man-

of today's highly competitive so gratulated the League for its work in opening doors in industry to qualified Howard engineering

Consultants atending the coneight local branches in 30 states, designed to promote equal economic opportunities. Solution of the company of widening horizons of participation City Investing Company, New

## Negro Jobs in South Survey Finds Skilled Labor Pool Wasted in Segregation Pattern

By Henry Lesesne

job classifications in municipal of Negro representation on city president of the University of employment are held by Negroes in commissions and boards of chari- Virginia and a former Governor the South, though as yet no one table and welfare organizations of Virginia.

city has opened up as many as the report says, "then we would one-third of these classifications have a city in the South with a the Southern Regional Council ad-

Richmond (Va.) Urban League and sible for Southern cities to be ism to democracy. Negroes should have full and fair representation of the Southern Regional Council, a biracial organization of Southern classifications has been ver; satistrative bodies. These would interest to the southern representation of southern classifications has been ver; satistrative bodies. These would interest of southern control of southern classifications has been ver; satistrative bodies. ers in all lines of endeavor, working for equal opportunity for all
superior to applicants who have range of public service. But the peoples of the region.

In presenting the indings, Harold O. DeWitt, industrial secretary of the Richmond Urban League, points out that the greatest source of untapped labor in the South and many other areas is "the huge number of Negro workers who are working at jobs below their highest skill or who are unemployed because of the undemocratic hiring practices of the region."

Superior to applicate to applicately to applicately the application of special untion, they are available in greater in the field of education."

The report adds that "we honestly believe that the major reason (for the slowness in opening up lob areas to the minority race) is the lack of knowledge of what is taking place in the region. Knowledge is as essential to progress in the area of education."

Employment of Negroes in the

such professional occupations as The Negro policemen, however, are social worker, physician, nurse and confined to Negro areas. municipal judge.

areas to Negroes, it was found, long ago the Florida Medical Assoyears, Nashville for eighty-five have been admitted to full memhave had satisfactory experience ciety. with Negro firemen! Yet only three other cities in the South have IN THE field of education, Negro Negro firemen—Louisville, Rich. I teachers are excluded from

ATLANTA. 1 opened up job opportunities for Negro to the state school board, SURVEY discloses that, ex- Negroes in all the classifications ir a course which was later urged clusive of unskilled labor, which Negroes are employed in the upon the Southern Governors' more than 110 different South, plus the growing practice Conference by Colgate W. Durden,

been employed previously. In addi- need today is of special urgency

Negroes are employed in South-better-paying jobs has been to a Employment of Negroes in the rn cities in such clerical capacities as mimeograph operator, clerkstenographer and cashier; in such service occupations as fireman, policeman, bailiff and dog catcher; in such semi-skilled occupations as in thirteen Southern states now in thirteen southern states now are and equipment operators; in amplay a total of 427 Negroes on paver and equipment operators; in employ a total of 427 Negroes on such skilled occupations as fore-their police forces. This practice man, painter and bricklayer; in has grown rapidly in recent years.

Professional associations in the The major cause of the slowness Southern states are beginning to in opening up new occupational drop the color line, if slowly. Not seems to be fear of criticism of ciation opened its doors to Negro "going too fast." Yet, it is pointed members. Florida is the first out, Charleston for sixty-nine Southern state in which Negroes years, and Mobile for 150 years bership in the state medical so-

mond and Winston-Salem, N. C. even formal membership in the educational associations of all TF ONE single city in the South Southern states except Arkansas.

In marked contrast, the state sucial workers' associations are open to Negro members in all of the thirteen states. Nurses' associations rank next, with eight of the thirteen open to Negroes. Librarians admit qualified Negroes to membership in six states.

of North Carolina set a precedent in the South when he named a

to qualified Negroes \_ 3 - 5 iminimum pattern of discrimina-dressed a letter to Southern governors, saying, in part: "What is needed is a shift from paternal-

Not long ago Gov. W. Kerr Scott southeatsern states was practically mg October as the addition of approximately 800 workers moved the total to 1,859,900, according to Brunswick A. Bagdon, Regional Director of the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics in the South. Substantial over-the year increases in the transportation equipment, machinery, and chemical industries were more than offset by large declines in textiles, lumber and furniture. Contra-movements among the individual industries have resulted in over-the year stability as 2,500 fewer workers were needed this year. Average hourly earnings of factory production workers have increased in all states since October 1950 with gains ranging from 2 cents an hour in South Carolina to 9 cents an hour in Tennessee. During Octoper earnings varied from \$1.05 an hour in Mississippi to \$1.25 in Tennessee. The length of the accrage factory workweek increased slightly in five states, was unchanged in

> Tennesee and declined less than one-half hour in Florida and Virginia. Compared to the same month last year, however, factory production workers were working fewer hours in all states except Florida where an increases of one-half hour was recorded. Only two states, Florida and Mississippi, were working longer than the national aver-

The largest over-the-year change in employment occurred in the region's textile mills as reduced sales and high inventories were principally responsible for a diploit 27, 200 from the industry payrolls. The 12 month's regental decline of 4.3 percent is less than half the hational decline of 9.6 during the same period. The October 1951 total of 604,700 workers is 1,400 less than the previous month. Minor declines in the principal textile states of North and South Carolina and Georgia were partially offset by slight increases in Virginia, Tennes-see and Mississippi. Indications are that the down trend in the industry that has prevailed since the early Spring of 1951, will soon stop, with principal contributing factors being the reopening of mills from temporary shutdowns in several states, reported increases in busines by a number of mills and increases in the length of the average workweek

Factory employment in eight in all the major textiles states. Compared to October 1950, all states except Mississippi are working fewer hours, while during the same period hourly earnings increased in all states except Alabama where a drop of I cent per hour was recorded ..

Negro Porter Retires Union Bag and Paper Honoring Employ s

Scores of white employees in the Street and Sewer Division of the Public Works Department Friday paused to pay latibute to Augustus Muckle, Negro porter at the Hill St. plant. Muckle retired after 26 years continuous service. His co-workers collapsed in to bresent him and chain Tom Latiders, oreman, said Muckle "is one of the most faithful and popular malo," in our division and we hate to lose him."



Jutson Austin, first row center, first Negro employee of Union Bag & Paper Corporation to complete 25 years of service is shown with fellow employees at service award dinner. At left front row is Leonard Law of the industrial relations division, and at right is Theodore May, who received a ten-year service pin. Standing, left to right, Raymond Mills, James B. Williams, and Henry Simmons, each of whom received ten-year service awards.

A dinner honoring Negro em. J. B. Williams, John L. Aikens, ployees of Union Bag & Paper Clenton Johnson.

Corporation who have completed The awards were presented by ten or more years of service was T. T. Dunn, vice president and giben by the company at the Linresident manager of the Savannah coln Inn on last Thursday with plant, who thanked the recipents Leonard Law of the industrial refor their long years of service lations division presiding as mass and lovalty to Union Bag. Pre-

lations division presiding as mas- and loyalty to Union Bag. Preter of ceremonies.

The high light of the affair was ercises were Francis W. Kelley, the presentation of a gold, watch manager of the industrial relator Jutson Austin, the first Negro tions division; John T. Harrison, in the history of the Savannah manager of the bag division; C. plant to complete 25 years of serv- E. Hartford, manager of the pulpice with the company. Mr. Austin and paper division; Kirk Sutlive, came to Savannah when the plant public relations manager.

started in 1936 from a factory operation of the company at Bogalusa, Louisiana.

Ten-year service award pins were presented Theodore May, Raymond Mills, Henry Simmons,



NEGRO SALESMAN SETS GOOD RECORD AT
STERCHI BROS. FURNITURE CO. — Henry Wicker, at right with salesbook in hand, shows a beautiful table lamp to two prominent Atlantans in barbecue pits, umbrella-covered tables, etc. in secretary."

He was secreary of both for many years but resigned several years present he is concentrating on porch and outdoor furniture for lawns and gardens. Glidders, about how I write and elect me the display rooms of Sterchi Ross.

Mrs. Geneva Haugabrooks, civic and religious leader, and H. J. Furlow, teacher at the many customers and friends who visited Sterchi's last week and called for the salesman who is believed to be the only Negro employed as elesman by a large furniture store here.

the display rooms of Sterebi Bros. Furniture metal, bamboo, and many styles and prices, Although Shelton has been en-Store, 116 Whitehall Street in downtown At- are popular sellers now. He is also pushing TV titled to retire with pay for a sets, electric refrigerators and washing machines.

Mr. Wicker may be reached at his home,
Alpine 7870 for appointments. He can arrange

"A man's got to stay active.

David T. Howard High School, were among the Alpine 7870 for appointments. He can arrange When he retires, he stagnates and convenient showings for working people in af- dies." ter-store hours. Extremers are asked to call for Mr. Wicker to serve them when they visit Serchi's. - (Adv.)

## nert Penman Court Books

Docket entries and books in the clerk of U. S. District court's office here are written in a strong bold stroke the has moved many auditors to term them the "best kept books

in Georgia."

The unusual, explicitly of penmanship belongs to Oscar Stoon, a 74 year old Negro who been clerical assistant in the offor 44 years.

People ask him where and how he made apple of the stood penmanship art and he asple "I just acquired the style throconstant practice day in and

constant practice day in out for 44 years. It's just thing that comes named the columns.

He began his caree bus when he finished there. He started as a the Northern District Co one day he asked a lawyer to let him help with the copy work.

He's been doing it ever since.

Shelton came with the court when it moved to Alisate in 1907. It was located in the old isderal building which was at the north west corner of Marietta and for syth Sts. Since then he's been on the job keeping the court dockets and records plus performing numerous other tasks.

equality. Southern Negroes don't want it and don't expect it."

His advice on clearing up crime and killing among the Negro population is this: "Put some of them in the electric chair for killing and slashing one another instead of giving them three or four-year sentences. That'd put a stop to a lot of it." erous other tasks.

Until a few years ago he kept the accounts of the U.S. Commissioner. But he says, "When you get older you can't do everything you once could."

He also spends much of his spare time working for the Flipper Temple AME Church on West Fair St. and his Masonic lodge.

### Wanted To Be Lawyer

His great ambition to become a lawyer has never been realized. He enrolled at the University of Michigan, but as Shelton says: "Then I got married." His wife died some 21 years ago.

He lives with two daughters at 996 Lena St., N. W.

The affection and respect fellow workers have for Shelton is apparent. They brag about his handwriting and hurry to his little office when they want something written in an impressive but clear

They like to kid him too. About the time he snoozed off for a few minutes after lunch and when aroused he explained he wasn't sleeping at all, "just meditat'n." Shelton has sincere praise for

them too. He says: "They've al-ways treated me just fine."

And when he speaks of Negroes in the South: "All we want is equal facilities for education, medical care, housing and equality before the law-not s o c i a l equality. Southern Negroes don't

# eral "Pen" Hires Two Inta Social Workers

BY ROBERT E. JOHNSON

Two Atlanta University-trained social workers had completed a training routine and assumed duties as Correctional Officers at the United States Federal Penitentiary of Atlanta, it was disclosed by Warden William H. Hiatt. att in a press interview.

John O. Boore, 31-year-old former He said the university-trained Air Force Sergeant, of 235 Sciple men were well qualified for their Terrace N. W.; and Henry C. and wished them success in their Johnson, a World War II veteran of 342 Bowen Circle Apartment dederal employment.

pervise inmates of the institution. They are the first Negroes of his knowledge to be employed in a pro-fessional capacity at the Atlanta federal penitentiary.

Boone, a 1939 graduate of Booker T Washington High School, recent-

ly completed six months of field work at the New York State Train-

ing School for Boys, Warwick, N. Y.
A Sociology graduate of More-house College with an A. B. degree, he carned the Master of Social Work (MSW) degree from Atlanta University of School of Social Work.

During the last global conflict Boone served as a personnel sergeant with the Army Air Force. He spent one year in the South Pacific area and was honorably discharged from military service on April 3,

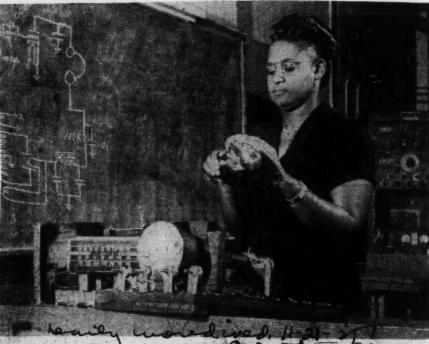
Johnson, a prep school alumnus of Jones High of Demopolis, Ala, won dy emphasis in Sociology.

His university field work took him

for the M. S. W. degree at Atlan-B University.

He is married to the former Miss christine Paradise, a Clark College raduate and teacher in the elenentary school system of Sandersville, Ga.

Both Boone and Johnson began official duties on July 29. The apointments were revealed to the tlanta Daily World by Warden Hi-

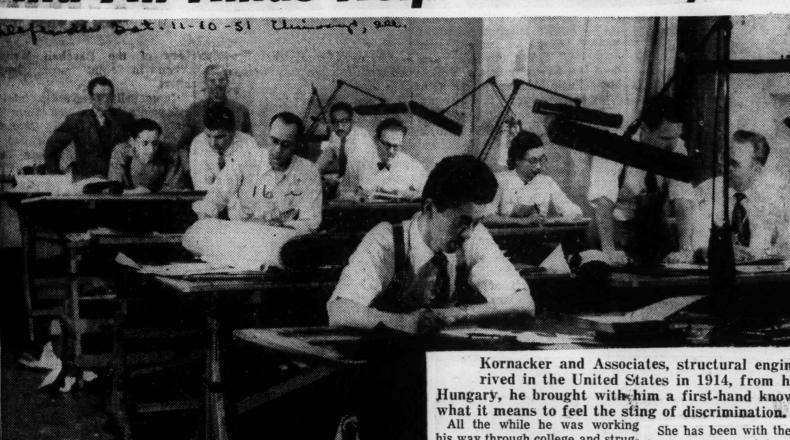


a bachelor of and degree from Mor-ris Brown College with a major stuin Atlanta is enrolled in the Midway Institute studying the fechniques of radio and television repair and maintenance. Mrs. Richto Pittsburgh, Pa., where he spent and Gillham, 91 Thirkield St., S. E. shown above can be seen every with the Juvenile Court of Alleghe- day in the technical school in the WERD Radio Station building ny County.

Honorably discharged after serving in the Pacific theater of military action as an Army sergeant.

When she finished the evening class high school of Washington Johnson enrolled in the school of High last June she was the only woman graduate out of a class. social work. He has completed all of twenty. "My husband thinks it is just grand," she said, "and I requirements except thesis approval feel perfectly at home, in fact it is better and more interesting than house work." Mrs. Gillham has a son with the armed forces in Germany and plans to secure employment in the radio or tele vision field upon graduation from the Midway school.

# It Takes All Kinds To Make A World And All Kinds Help To Plan It, Too



SHOWN AT WORK in the drafting room of Kornacker and Associates, Structural Engineers are left to right, back row. Frank J. Kornacker, head of the firm, Arthur Brock, Wilbur Tuggle, Charles Edwards, and Robert Nelson. Second row, Nathan Feinlowitz, Ernest Vlad, James Gray, field supervisor, Albert Osran, who is a little to the rear of Gray, Woodrow Ichihashi, and Louise Brown, only woman member of the firm.

# Kornacker Engineers Demonstrate Democracy

By ETHEL PAYNE HEN FRANK J. KORNACKER, Head of the firm of try.

Kornacker and Associates, structural engineers, arrived in the United States in 1914, from his native Hungary, he brought with him a first-hand knowledge of

his way through college and struggling for a toe-hold in the land of opportunity, he remembered the lean years of persecution and

The chance to put into practice his belief that a man should be hired on the basis of his merits alone, came when he opened his ousiness in Chicago's loop with a complete interracial staff in 1946.

The staff of 11 includes four Negroes, one of whom is field supervisor for the firm. He is James Gray. His job is to superintend the construction so that it meets the exact specifications of the designs.

Caroline Robinson, one of the four Negroes, is secretary of the company, and Louise Brown, the only woman member of the firm, has the further distinction of being one of the only two full-fledged Negro women architects in the coun-

She has been with the company for two years and is a graduate of Kansas university where she received her B.S. in architecture. Currently, she is working on a degree in engineering at Illinois In-

stitute of Technology. A serious minded young woman, she is devoted to her job. For relaxation, she dabbles in new de-

Wilbur Tuggle has been an associate for one year. He holds an M. S. degree in civil engineering from the University of Illinois.

Woodrow Ichihashi, who is of Japanese ancestry, is another member of the firm. The rest of the 11 members make up the real cross section of races and nationalities who as a team turn out some of the best designs in modern architecture.

One of the firm's most talked about and marvelled at achieve-

ments is the glass and steel skyscraper apartment building on Chicago's gold coast.

Overlooking Lake Michigan, this revolutionary piece of engineering and architecture has not a single brick in the structure and has attracted sightseers from far and

Although the rentals are for top

income bracket, occupancy is open to all races. The design is a creation of the famed Mies Van der

Other Kornacker jobs are the Parkway Garden homes, a mutually-owned housing project now under construction, two Sheridan road apartment buildings, and a joint award on a housing project.





FIRST WITH REMINGTON RAND - Mrs. Crystal B. Marmon has recently been appointed methods technician for Remington Rand in Chicago. According to T. J. Norton, vice president and assistant general sales manager of Remington Rand, Inc., Mrs. Marmon is the first Negro to hold this important position.

Her job came as a result of what Norton says is "her outstanding ability to meet, instruct, and assist customers in accounting systems." She trained for this post at Fishers Island.

She has been assigned to the Chicago branch office of Remington Rand, and will work under the supervision of Major C. Udell Turpin, manager of special markets. Mrs. Marmon is a graduate in Insurance at the University of Minnesota. During the past four years she worked for the Mutual Insurance company of St. Paul. Minn. - (ANP)

## Urban League Gets Key Post For Engineer

The Chicago Urban League has announced the placement of a Negro, Robert S. Brown to a position as an electrical engineer with the International Business Machines Co.

A native of Minneapolis, Minn Brown is a graduate of the Univer-sity of Minnesota and served as a bomb of the in the air force or

The IBM Do. is the or the principal manufacturers and listributors of electrical office machinery. The main plant, where Brown

will work is located in Endicott.

N. Y.

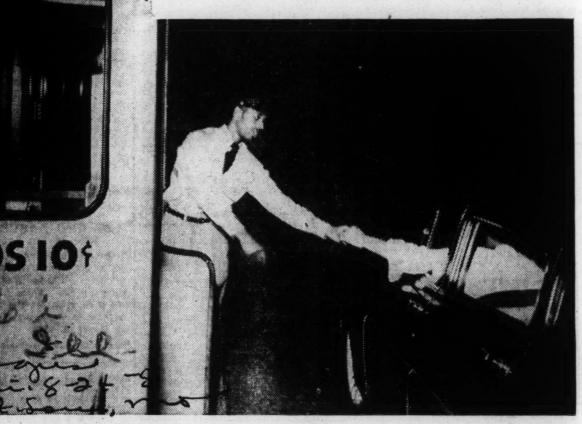
The Gran League his been instrumental in opening namerous job opportunities in ecc. particularly in engineering, a field which was until recently, closed

to Negro youth.
Robert S. Browne, the Chicago Urban League industrial field secretary, (no relation to Robert S. Brown) said that the opening occurred as the result of a field visit which he paid to the firm in

He explained that the league can place almost every graduate engineer which it can find, and he urges more Negro students to consider engineering as a career.

## Negroes Take Tolls On East Side Vets Bridge

City's MacArthur Staff Yet All-White



Negro toll-takers employed on the new Veteran's Bridge operating between East St. Louis, Ill., and St. Louis Mo Hudson, an East St. Louisan,

is employed by East St. Louis, which built, operates and maintains the Veterans' Bridge.

Andrew Hudson, one of the five employs workers for the MacArthur Bridge, which employs a total of 20 toll-takers.

The only difference in the two bridges is that an or the men who take the tollion MacArthur Bridge are told the Argus Wednesday that

The metropolitan area of St. told the Argus Wednesday, that

This is a photograph of Lee Louis operates, maintains and his office employed toll-takers "as they are sent to us from the personnel office." Toll-takers employed by the bridge are taken from applicants who have qualified through Civil Service examinations.

The MacArthur Bridge department does employ Negroes in lesser capacities.

Staff Photo-Franklin

A twenty-four city survey r cently completed by the National Irban league shows that less than one per cent of the workers in the five billion dollar brewery industry one of America's biggest enterprises, are Negro.

The announcement was made last week by Lester B. Granger, the League's executive director.

Of the 38,000 workers engaged in the industry approximately 500 are Negroes and less than 25 are employed in production. The employment of Negroes before 1933 the survey reports, was negligible.

Since that time Negroes have found jobs primarily as unskilled workers, salesmen and promotion specialists for the Negro market, A limited number of breweries employ Negroes driver sales men.

The 71 page survey, "A Study

of the Employment Opportunities for Negroes in the Breweries of the United States", was conducted by J. Harvey Kerns, the league's assistant research director it covered by broweries located in six large production strees; Illinois, Missouri, New J. Fsey, New York, Pennsylvania and Wisconsin.

"While this is a grim picture generally, there are hopeful aspects of management's attitude toward correcting these limited employment opportunities in the industry" dranger declared.

"Since the survey was made a number of breweres in the Milwaukee and New York areas, have

taken steps to recruit and employ qualified Negro workers."

The Urban league has advised its 58 local leagues of steps to be taken to obtain employment for Negroes in the industry and will continue its conversations with the foundation and officials of leading breweries and the union.

A statement authorized by the Brewery Workers Union's Execu-five board after reviewing the findings of the league survey said, "Our International Union is opIllinois

posed to discrimination in employment based on race, color or creed. We recognize that the time has come to give careful conside-Beer Makers developments during the past several years. The International Union will give guidance and assistance to our local unions in finding solutions."

## 2 Negroes Upped In Indianapolis Pest Office

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Orlando W. Rodman, postal clerk since March 12, 1913, was promoted to foreman in charge of scheme examinations at the indianapolis post office effective Dec. 1, 1951. Rodman was appointed clerk in charge of scheme exams on Jan. 1, 1947, and formerly served as a trustee of the Indianapolis Postal Alliance branch.

of scheme exams on Jan. 1, 1947, and formerly served as a trustee of the Indianapolis Postal Alliance branch.

Gilbert Johnson, Indianapolis postal clerk since June 10, 1918, also was promoted to clerk in charge of the city case effective Dec. 1, 1951. Johnson's promotion marks the first time that an Alliance member has become a floor supervisor in the city section of the Indianapolis post office.

These promotions can be credited to the fight for promotions led by Eugene Porter, Indianapolis Alliance president, and the fairmindedness of career postmaster George J. Ress.

Foreign Ban

KINGSTON, JAMAYA—(ANP)One of four foreign banks in Hingston became progressive last week and hired a clerk to work wit hits all-white wife of the new clerk is Roy McFarlane, 20. He work at Barclays Dominion. Colonial and overseas bank. McFarlene is a recent graduate of Kingston college. At the age of 17, he passed the Cambridge university senior school examination.

Barclay's action in hiring McFarlene came partly as a result of much discussion of color discrimination by foreign banks. In the Municipal council, Cleveland George Walker led the fight against the bias with a motion denouncing the fact that these banks did not hire a single ark-skinned clerk.

## Ban Jim Grow At Atomic Plant

Washington - There will be no segregation of facilities for workers at the Atomic Energy Instal-

ers at the Atomic Energy Installations in Paducah, Kentucky, and Aiken Sant Caroma, the Washington Bureau of the NAACP was advised last week.

Assurance on this point was given by a ctoher Waller, director of organization, and lersonnel, who inforced the NAACP: "All contractors have been informed the segrence of cafeteries eating the segregated cafeteries, eating action and lavatories, etc., fill neoperstanded.

This non-segregation policy was

established by the AEC following numerous meetings with representatives of the NAACP and other

interested persons.

In making the AEC's policy public, the NAACP Washington Bureau pointed out that it was advising bray her becomed to watch local operations carefully to see that the policy is carried out stating that here is blanger that segregation could be achieved by continuing existing discriminatory hiring practices in the areas, Clarence Mitchell, director of the NAACP Washington Bureau, announced that he would meet with AEC officials on September 17.

Local and national officials of the NAACP have been working on problems in the AEC plants areas since the Government announced that the H-Bomb would be undertaken as a prospect Mr. Mitchell has ten earlied the NA-ACP national office at AEC meet-ings in Paducah, Aiken and Washington.

# Isiana Cited For New

tary of Labor Maurice J. Tobin has congratulated officials of the Louisiana Division of Employment job placement of minority spup workers

"Since our manpower is definitely limited, it is all the more important that fullest utilization be made of our work force," Tobin said in a letter to Marvin E. Thames, administrator of the Louisiana Division of Employment Security.

rity workers.

AMONG ACCOMPLISHMENTS, man with 36 years of store operaby the New Orleans public employment office of several young Nement office of several young Neto supervisory positions in a Baton both colored and white skeptic Rouge of Petipery

"Several methods have been used to give effect to the minority groups program in different sections of the State," his article continued. "Considerable attention has been devoted to setting up minority groups advisory councils to work with local office managers in principal cities. . .

people, are now beginning to get experience. , a real opportunity to experience working with this segment of our population," he said.

NEW ORLEANS—(ANP)—The seeing me. I referred him to the man with 36 years of store operations and unwillingness to keep colored buyer. The salesman was tion and selling experience, visuality and unwillingness to keep a seeing me. I referred him to the man with 36 years of store operations and unwillingness to keep a seeing me. I referred him to the man with 36 years of store operations and unwillingness to keep a plan whereby his store which are made."

Mr. Grischman a smooth talking In N.O. Will

company plant. Henry Kaiser He stated that the colored sales roofers howden said that in Louhere to dedicate, and ranofal as more women with only one year of train.

Dr. showden said that in Louhere from the nation over were in salesladies with 10 or more years last stronghold of the Negro

Negro leaders are planning to store owner. cils we feel many people in the community who hitherto have had only casual acquaintance with the ease of train are the equal of the white essential problems of our minority salesladies with 10 or more years ments may obtain for the employ
Negro leaders are planning to store owner.

He stated that the colored sales discuss the matter with officials will not be long before some of the other stores on Canal St. will ments may obtain for the employ
the stated that the time discuss the matter with officials will not be long before some of the other stores on Canal St. will ments may obtain for the employ
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women with only one year of train in the plant so that best arrange—

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the other stores on Canal St. will ment ments ments ments ments ments ments ments common laborers.

NEW ORLEANS-(ANP)-The skeptics doubted/whether or not he could do it, but Sol Grischman proved that he could, and now his store with an entire colored ner-sonne serving colored and white persons of the crys burest busi-ness the oughfare, Canal St., is

was catering exclusively to whites, might appeal to colored patronage."

This claim was made by D

Warned Plan Doomed

This he did, but was warned by both colored and white skeptics that the plan world not work. Some colored forms "the time is not ripe." evening the said that this type of leader evidenced orderestive backward which, just ten short years go were 50 per cent to stay," said Mr. Negro controlled, have today designed to the colored stay." said Mr. Negro controlled, have today designed to the colored stay of the colored stay of the colored stay of the colored stay.

house wishing to obtain an order, said Mr. Grischman, insisted on seeing me. I referred him to the colored buyer. The salesman was stunned and said "Why she doesn't know what to select."

"She should," said Mr. Grischman, "she knows what the customers ask for.'

BATON ROUGE—"Negroes in observing its first anniversary, the skilled building trades crafts said Mr. Grischman, insisted on Mr. Grischman, talking are threatened with extinction seeing me. I referred him to the man with 36 years of store operations of their own colored buyer. The sales of their own

Minority Group Activities of t

"We are here to stay," said Mr. Negro controlled, have today He stated that the colored sales layers, plasterers, pain ers and

New Orleans as invited guests.

Homes for the porkers are being made ready and it is thought that many who worked for Kaiser People can be taught if you take ship classes at Booker Washington the People Can be taught if you take ship classes at Booker Washington the People Can be taught if you take ship classes at Booker Washington the People Can be taught if you take ship classes at Booker Washington the People Can be taught if you take ship classes at Booker Washington the People Can be taught if you take ship classes at Booker Washington the People Can be taught if you take ship classes at Booker Washington the People Can be taught if you take ship classes at Booker Washington the People Can be taught if you take ship classes at Booker Washington the People Can be taught if you take ship classes at Booker Washington the People Can be taught if you take ship classes at Booker Washington the People Can be taught if you take ship classes at Booker Washington the People Can be taught if you take ship classes at Booker Washington the People Can be taught if you take ship classes at Booker Washington the People Can be taught if you take ship classes at Booker Washington the People Can be taught if you take ship classes at Booker Washington the People Can be taught if you take ship classes at Booker Washington the People Can be taught if you take ship classes at Booker Washington the People Can be taught if you take ship classes at Booker Washington the People Can be taught if you take ship classes at Booker Washington the People Can be taught if you take ship classes at Booker Washington the People Can be taught if you take ship classes at Booker Washington the People Can be taught if you take ship classes at Booker Washington the People Can be taught if you take ship classes at Booker Washington the People Can be taught if you take ship classes at Booker Washington the People Can be taught if you take ship classes at Booker Washington the People Can be taught if you take ship classes at Booker Washington the Peop on the Pacific Coast may be able the time to teach them. I'll put ton High School and New Or to find equally as good employ. Canal Street, and that's a broad ton Rouge have closed during the ment in New Orleans of statement to make," boasted the past two months simply because apprentices are too indifferent and will not attend classes rega-

City Hires First Cab Probers

Two Negroes, first in the history of the city, have been hired as taxicab investigators. They were employed at the request of Utilities Commissioner A. Brown Moore, and were announced this week. Their names are being withheld until they have completed their two-week training period. They are being hired at a salary

of \$200 per month and will oper

WASHINGTON, D. C. - Secre- SKEPTICS PROVED WRONG:

Louisiana Division of Employment Security upon the success of its recently accelerated program for the placement of minerity.

Thames, in an article in the could do it, but Sol Grischman doesn't know what to select." November issue of the Employ proved that he could, and now his ment Security Review published by the U. S. Labor Department's somel serving colored and white Bureau of Employment Security, outlined the Louisiana State agenery's plan for employment of minonity workers.

Was catering exclusively to white might appeal to colored patronal if he hired colored saleswomen.

Warned Plan Doomed

This he did, but was warned both colored and white skeption of minonity workers. observing ats first mniversary.

nes cited the job placement tion and sel' experience, visuali, Hire Negroes

This he did, but was warned b that the plan would not work. Son colorel leaders insisted, said M Grischman "the time is not ripe."
He kan the type of leader evidenced progressive backward-

"We are here to stay," said Mr. Grischman; "and though things have not always been pleasant, the colored personnel has weathered

People Can Be Taught "It is not a question of color People can be taught if you take the time to teach them. I'll put my sales force against any on Canal Street, and that's a broad statement to make," boasted the store owner.

Grischman said that the time will not be long before some o the other stores on Canal St. will be employing colored saleswomen. A representative of a hosiery

house wishing to obtain an order,

New Orleans Store Owner Proves

By JAMES B. LAPOURCHE

The skeptics doubted whether the patron answered in the after not he could do it, but Sol drischman proved that he could, and now his store with an entire make," said Mr. Grischman. "In Negro personnel serving Negro your home a Negro handles your and white on the city's hysicat food what make it a crime for

well."

present force of Negro saleswom-out who is to serve them en with only one year of training is the equal of white salesladies with 10 or more years of experi-

"It is not a question of color."
People can be taught if you take the time to teach them. I'll put my sales force against any on Canal street, and that's a broad statement to make," boasted the store owner.

Mr. Grischman said that the time will not be long before some of the other stores on Canal street will be employing Negro sales-women, in an effort to get the Negro trade.

A representative of a hosiery house wishing to obtain an order, said Mr. Grischman, entered the store and insisted on seeing me. I referred him to our buyer. The salesman was stunned when his was informed that a Negro mem

ber of our staff would do the selecting and the buying.

"Why she doesn't know what to select," said the salesman.
"She should," said Mr. Grisch-

man, "she knows what the cus-tomers ask for."

A white customer wishing to make a purchase, appeared dis-pleased when one of the salesladies asked, "may I help you?" The woman was stunned when

That Employment of Negroes Works

controlled by the Negro saleslady. Mr. Grischman, however, queried as to whether or not she NEW ORLEANS, La. (ANP) had Negro help in her home, and

and now his store with an entire Make, "said Mr. Grischman. In Negro personnel serving Negro your home a Negro handles your and white on the city's busiest food, what makes it a crime for this lady to sell you something to street is observing its first anniversary.

Mr. Grischman, a smooth talking man with 36 years of store operation and selling experience, visualized a plan whereby his store which was catering exclusively to whites, might appeal to Negro patronage if the pind a force of the sale warned by both Negro and white skeptics that the plan would not work. Some Negro le a ders insisted fat Mr. Grischman: "the time and though things of what is happening in the place."

Mr. Grischman says there is a different type of relationship throughout the store, with white and Negro patrons buying merchance of what is happening in the place.

Grischman; "and though things of what is happening in the place. have not always been pleasant, I In fact, what was at first a am glad to say that my Negro per-curiosity, now has become the or sonnel has weathered the storm der of the day, and Grischman's store is just another store cater-Mr. Grischman stated that his ing to the wants of public with-

# Md. Senator

WASHINGTON For the first time in recent years Senator from Maryland has

Senator from Maryland has appointed a colored person to is capital till official state.

Sen. Juni Marshall Butler, freshman GOP senator, who scored a najor political dipset during the 1950 electrons by beating Sen. Milland Tydings, has kept faith with his minibits about supporters by appointing James T. Sutton of Cedar Heights, Md., as a clerk. ar Heights, Md., as a clerk. Retired Postman

Mr. Sutton, a retired postman, was active in the Prince Georges County Resident Club and of courte was an enthusiastic supporter of Senato Dutler.

He claims that he likes his job and feels that "his people" have a real friend in the Senator He

a real friend in the Senator. He is a native of Washington and a graduate of Dunbar High School.

### Senator's Clerk



For the first time since the days of Reconstruction, according to historians, a Maryland senator has appointed a colored Person on his staff. James T. Sutton sident of the Cedar Heights Md. is a clerk in the office 9 Senator John Marshall Butler (Rep., Md.)

### YELLOW CAB CO. HIRES 14 DRIVERS

Baltimore- Fourteen new cab drivers went to work for the Yallow Cab company here Wednesday morning. -t is the first time colored drivers have been employed by the concern in Baltimore. Employment of the drivers, one of them a woman, resulted from the efforts of the Baltimore Urban league. The company is still accepting applications for cab drivers at the general office, 508 E. Preston St. USING GREEN TAXICABS For the time being, because they lack the seniority required to drive the familiar Yellow cars, the new drivers are using green cars with the name "Belle Isle Cab". The Belle Isle Cab Company was purchased early in January by the Yellow Cab . Co. DRIVERS NAMED In addition to Mrs. Turnes, and Messrs. West and Patterson, the new drivers are Nathaniel Warren, Joaquin Bello, Clifton Jefferson, Carl Witcher, Samuel Myers, Cornelius M. Gilmore, Edward C. Moore, John Moore, Christopher Boyd, David Solomon and Matt Bond.

Cab Company officials say their drivers average \$60 per week. The drivers get 40 per cent commission on the money they take in, puls tips. After they have completed 260 working days, the commission goes to 42 and onehalf per cent and they also get an insurance policy which pays \$1,000 in case of natural death and \$2,000 for accidental death. Moreover, they are entitled to \$20 a week sick benefits and hospital benefits. After they have been employed for a 30-day probationary period, the drivers must join the union Local 426 of the Taxicabs Drivers and Garage Employees Union AFL. UNION WELCOMES MEMBERS Leroy M. Griffin, union president, in a letter to Frederick J. Nichols, 'rban League industrial relations director, said the local has "no objection" to colored members.

> Afro-American Sat. March 24, 1951 Baltimore, Md.

(See- Folder-13c Legal Sentence N.J.-conflict clipping/ Massachusetts



Governor's Secretary-

Mrs. Ruth Williams of Cambridge, Mass., began her duties last week as private secretary to Governor Paul A. Dever of Massachusetts,

the first of her face Her family consists of her husband, Harold H. Williams, and their daughter, Barbara, 17 .-

BOSTON, Mass.—Mrs. Ruth Williams of Fayerweather St., Cambridge, became private secretary to governor, the first time in garded as a topflight secretary, but the mistory of Massachusetts, when the oath of office was definistered by Gov. Page Dever, Monday.

Although new to the Governor's Barbara, a junior at Cambridge High and Latin School.

Although regarded at the State House as one of the finesty of Massachusetts with the state House as one of the finesty of Massachusetts, when the state House as one of the finesty of Massachusetts, when the grand the State House as one of the finesty of Massachusetts, when the state House as one of the finesty of Massachusetts, when the grand the State House as one of the finesty of Massachusetts, when the grand the secretary to the Jesuit Missions. Her, first job on Beacon Hill, 1941 was as a Civil Sanice worker as member of the secretariat of Secretary of Labor Maurice J. Tobin when he was governor. secretariat of Secretary of Labor Maurice J. Tohin when he was gov-

Executive Post Her job for Gov. Dever will in-

Secretary to Governor Dever

Mrs. Ruth Williams of Cambridge Mass. is shown at her desk in the office of Governor Paul Dever. She is the first non-white

woman to serve as private secretary to a Massachusetts governor. Thomas Photo).

## massachusetts Governor Talks to The Defender

## Paul Dever Sings Praises Of FEPC

By ARNOLD de MILLE

BOSTON, Mass. — "There is no civic or economic reason for secondary citizenship on arbitrary grounds."

This statement was made by cov. Paul A. Dever of Massachusetts in an ex-

clusive interview with the Chicago Defender recently, two and a half hours after he had administered the oath of office to Mrs. Ruth Williams as his priviate

secretary "Governor, it is our understanding that the State of Massachuers of labor in placing colored men setts has sufficient laws on its and women, in industries, banks statute books to guarantee the and large firms, and all without rights of its impabitants," I said, regard to race or religion.

"but in 1966 state EEPC bill was "The FEPC called attention to signed by Gov. Maurice Tooin details the fact that large corporations signed to extend the protection to were and perhaps unwittingly. signed to extend the projection to were, and perhaps unwittingly, individuals in the field of ememploying Negroes in menial tasks ployment. Also, a commission was only." set-up to implement the bill. Later Has the bill produced any change as we understand it, the function of the commission was enlarged to in the employment pattern, the embrace the field of housing, hotel Governor was asked.



PAUL DERER The Interview took place

in the Parker House (hotel)

two blocks from the State House, with the Governor's

chief secretary, John J. Fox, and the executive secretary of the Governor's Council,

Ralph E. Johnson, sitting in.

It lasted about 40 minutes.

Gov. Dever is now the only state

ARNOLD de MILLE chief executive who has and resturant accommodations."

Negro as his private secretary and "That is right," the Govern "That is right," the Governor

Nesso as his private secretary and answered.

so one as the executive secre. "In you coming Governor, has ary of his council. the bill proved workable?"

The interview opened with the "It has proved very workable Governor explaning that Mrs. It has proved very workable it has meant that several does of opportunity of employment, have been open to Negroes which were been open to Negroes which were before closed also, there has been person in my office. She was appointed solely on mall.

"Yes, very definitely," he answered. "For instance: In some of the banks, in public utilities, in insurance companies, and in hig retail stores, there has been a marked change since the passage of this legislation. Negroes are working in all of these places now."

"In 1949 you signed a bill outlawing discrimination in the National Guard. To your knowledge, Gov. Dever, has that changed the recruiting and organizational pat-

'Not to any marked extent," the Governor replied. "However, any colored fellow who cares to join any organization in the National Guard can do so without any fear of embarrassment. The pattern is one of friendship: Namely, one friend interests another friend in joining the National Guard.

"We did have a colored unit," he continued, "the 272nd Field Artillery Battalion. It was called into the Federal Service last year. To day, we have no Cor d units

"Is it true that last year your administration passed a Fair Educational Practice bill which prohibit any reference to race, religion, creed or national origin in application for admittance to any university or college?"

"Yes. No college or university can ask questions regarding man's race or religion for admittance. As a result of the bill, even photographs have been dropped in some instances. I believe Massachusetts was the first state to pass such a law."

"In your opinion, Governor, does the enactment of such legislation tend to remedy the evils against which it is directed and to im-

Prove inter-group relationship?"
Yes, I believe it does. My experience has been a bit surprising.
It has definitely remedied the

evils it was designed against.
"However," he said, "the ultimate solution is education rather than legislation.

"But it must be observed that legislation is a symptom of edu-cation, and this legislation has brought definite and preceptible results.

"There is no civic or economic reason for secondary citizenship on arbitrary grounds," he explained. "It is our understanding, Gover-

nor Dever, that there are about

fifty-five or sixty thousand Ne-groes in Massachusetts. What in your opinion is the political future of this group in so far as appointments to responsible public office and participation in competitive political activities?"

"The problem of employment of the American Negro is not to be measured by executive appointments to high office of a few, but by the opportunity given the many to hold higher and better positions in all branches of employment.

"I have been given the under-standing, Sir, that there has been some agitation for a Negro judge. Do you think that one would be appointed in the immediate or near future?"

"I can't think of a future without one," he ralied. "But I can't say who or how soon it will be."

egro Gets Top

DETROIT —(ANP)— A Negro was promoted recently to a top post with the Ford Moto company. He is Lawrence Washington, 36, holding the job as head of the labor relations of the production foundry.

He is said to be the first Negro to rise as far in American industry. In this position, Washington will take care of Cothems at a factory involving 11,500 workers.

His staff will include the labor relations representatives and five stenographers.

He was moved up from the post of labor relations representative.

A graduate of Talladega college in Alabama, Washington is married and has those children. He is a member of Alpha Thi Alpha fraternity.

He joined the Ford company in

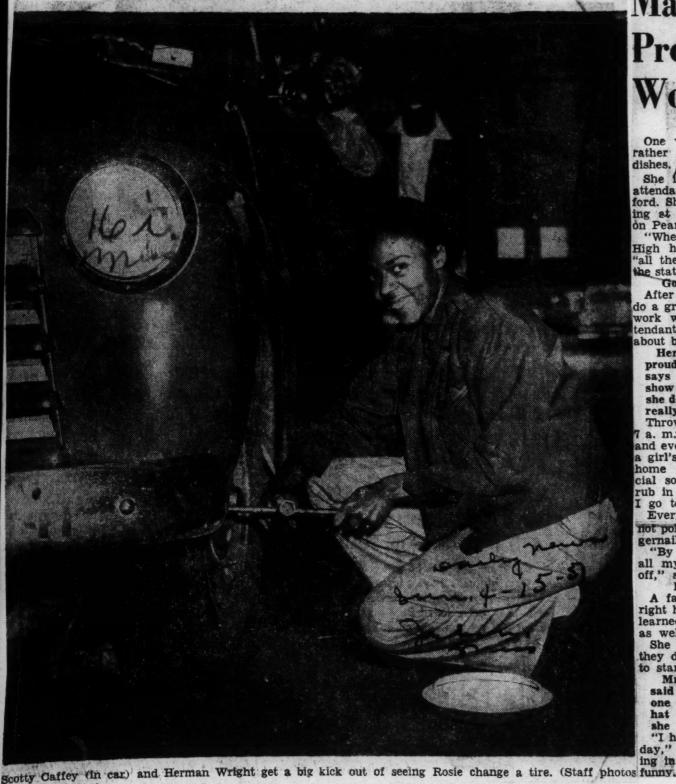
He joined the Ford company in 1939 as a screw machine operator In 1942 he was promoted to interviewer, and later as labor relations representative.

DETROIT (ACP) Lawrence (Fubby) Washington agradiate of Tallede College Ala., was premoted decently to head of the labor relations of the production company here, which employs 11,500 workers,



Workers, C.I.O., who worked without pay after their employer went broke last August. The employer is Hammond, Standish & Company, Detroit slaughtering firm that said it was caught between rising costs for pork on the hoof and Government price ceilings on the processed product. The employees agreed to work for nothing for awhile to see how the company came out. Yesterday \$10,000 was divided among 175 workers.

he Lucie Magee.)



Man Shortage In 1943 Produced Crackerjack

Woman Statio

By LUCIE MAGEE

rather fix flat tires than do the dishes.

She is a Negro service station

and every other Sunday is hard on a girl's hands. "Every night I go home and wash with the special soap, she explains. "Then I rub in lots of hand cream before I go to bed."

not polishing cars, she po gernails.

"By 12:30 p. m. the next day all my nail polish starts peeling off," she laughs.

Hammer Sprains Hand right hand but Rosie says she has ship Co. since 1929. learned to use both hands equally as well.

She says she likes her job but if they draft women she'll be ready to start fixing jeeps for the C. S.

Mrs. Oakes, the bookkeeper, said she saw Rosie drive up one Sunday with a dress and hat on and didn't know who

"I have to wear dresses on Sunday," Rosie says, "but after working in pants all week it sho feels

Negro Chef Subject One woman in Jackson would Of Magazine Article

JACKSON — (ANP) — A Negro chef of Jackson, Miss., was She is a Negro service station attendant named Rosie Lee Crawford. She's 28 and has been working at the Super Service Garage on Pearl St. for eight years.

"When I graduated from Lanier High here in 1943," Rosie says, "all the men were off at war and the station hired me to wash cars."

Good Girl Grease Monkey

After that she learned to drive, do a grease job, and fix flats. Her do a grease job, and fix flats. Her or's cap.

After that she and fix flats. Here do a grease job, and fix flats. Here work was so good the men attendants had to quit teasing here about being a girl grease monkey.

Here hoss, Mr. Ben Oakes, is the South for his summer home the sheard the Steamer Myron C. Taysays she hardly ever fails to show up for work and "When she doesn't come we know she's really sick."

Throwing wreaches around from a. m; to 7 p. m. every week day

The says of the steamer Myron C. Taylor. He puts the passenger galley in shipshape order, polishes the silverware, and dons his tall white chef's hat in preparation of another season. The article paid tribute to

Ross' culinary ability. It said that diners at his table say he is an artist in the kitchen.

Cooking is not the only serv-Every other Sunday when she's ice Ross rendered for the passengers. The News said passengers were entertained by Ross' excellent singing of such melodies as "Swing Low Sweet Chariot."

Ross is married and the fa-ther of three sons. He has been A falling hammer sprained her an employee of Pittsburgh Steam-

# Urban League Placements At Jefferson Bank St. Louis Woman Receives Army Award



The St. Louis Urban League announced this week, the placement of Mrs. Genevieve Overby, left, and Mrs Margaret Smith train to the position of clerk-interviewer and clerk-typist, respectively, in the installment department of the Jefferson Bank and Trust Co., Jefferson and Franklin avenues. The women are shown here with Peter W. Herzog, chairman of the bank's

board of directors. Mrs. Overby is the wife of I hope that this will be an in-Halline Overby and lives at 1231 N. 15th street.centive to other members of my Mrs. Smith is the wife of James Preston Smith, race and will serve as production and lives at 921 Elm street, Webster Groves, Mo. will bear fruit regardless of race, pervisory positions at the main office. They/are Bob Oliver, who work experience in clerical and sales capacities.

-Argus Photo

ceremony at the St. Louis Ad. women in their jobs. ministration Center. The award was given in recognition of sus tained performance of duties in an exceptional and outstanding

Mrs. Ransom, the former Ce lestine Smith of Omaha, Neb., is the daughter of John A. Smith of Omaha, and Mrs. Ada Hill Burroughs of Atlanta, Georgia, and St. Louis. She is a graduate of Omaha Compil organ School and attended the University of Nebraska.

She was first employed as clerk with the Government in 1948 in Omaha, with the Discontinued Projects Branch. She transferred to St. Louis with Each has over 20 years service that branch when the small arms plant was converted to the St. Louis Administration Center.

Johnson, who began working as a sub-clerk in 1913, was made a regula the blowing

som said: "I consider this quite clerk and held this position until an honor and am deeply grateful the recent promotion." and proud to be a part of such a democracy as the United States. 1919, Holoman was assigned to

week that two Negroes had been placed on the payroll of the Jef-

ferson Bank and Drust Company. Mrs. Genevieve Overby, 1231 N. Fifteenth Street, has been working with the installment and fi-nance department since Dec. 4, and Mrs. Margaret Smith, 921 Elm Streeet, Webster Groves, Mo., is with the controller's

ST. LOUIS, Mo.-Mrs. Celes branch of the concern. tine A. Ransom, a civil service bank since Nov. 27. The league employe for seven years, was giv praised Peter W. Herzog, chairen the Army's Market Peter W. Herzog, chairen the Army's Meritorious Civil man of the bank's board of diian Service Award last week at a rectors, for helping to place the

Two postal clerks were recommended for appointment as foremen in the Incoming Section of the central Post Office here recently by Postmaster Bernard F. Dickmann, it was announced his week by W. D. Adams, post

I muel G. John Cook avenue, and William H. Holoman, 4155a Kennerly avenue, began their new duties Nov. 1.

When interviewed, Mrs Ran year. In 1927 he became a special

the Incoming Section in 1921 and remained at the job until the

years, and Gene Bradley who was formerly a clerk-in-charge. Bradley has been foreman for about three years.

At the Anchor Branch Sta-ST. LOUIS The St. Louis tion, Thomas Jefferson, who will Urban League announced last retire this year after 50 years service, has been a foreman for

the past 15 years. Dave Piper is clerk-in-charge at that station.

# No Change In Job Bias League Report

Shows Status Quo

Related Photo on Page 10 The general practice of St. ot change to any measur- Revolutions." ble degree during 1950, Blakely said we are in a period

zation, according to M. Leo Boare trying either to isolate ourhanon, executive secretary of the
Urban League of St. Louis.

Bohanon's summary of the labor stration was made in his
1950 Annual Refurcion the Urban
League which was distributed to
League membership daring its
22nd annual anner meeting at
6:30 p. m., Tuesday in the downtown YMCA. town YMCA.

The executive secretary estimate that of every 5 employed
Negroes in the St. Jouis area
are colleged in common labor, the Office of Price Stabilization,
unskilled, menial described told Julius Thomas, director of
service jobs.

wages and salaries accruing from State Employment Office now has to be in excess of \$2,5000,000. zens for outstanding and meritor- are \$2,600 a year. There are nu-

white schools.

James A. Scott and Mrs. Arthur ceive on-the-job training, Thomas Raikes.

three-year term were Rabbi Thomas said interested persons Abraham Halpern, Miss Henrietta Wise, the Rev. Joseph Nicholson should contact the National Urand Miss Jennie Wahlert.

Negroes only for common la-star-Times was the guest speak-or and unskilled jobs, did er addressing the group on Five Robert J. Blakely, chief di-

despite the increased demand for that is covered by fear. He said skilled and semi-skilled product that conditions compelled us to tion labor due to defense mobili-utilize all of our manpower. We ration, according to M. Leo Bo- are trying either to isolate our-

Industrial Relations for the Na-"In an effort to change this tional Urban League, in Wash-pattern," Bohanon reported, "the League during 1950 processed ington Tuesday that he would "see 15.284 applicants for employment to it that persons are employed and was able to make 1,217 job in the Office of Price Stabilizaunskilled and common labor lev- tion without regard to race or

The total yearly income in Mr. Thomas said the New York At this meeting, the league phers, file clerks and typists with honored three of the city's citi- OPS. Salaries for stenographers relations in St. Louis.

Those honored and receiving scrolls were Henry Winfield wheeler, veteran crusades for civil rights, who particularly distinguished himself during the opening of Fairground's swimming pool last summer; Mrs.

Herbert Schiele, founder of the wait at least the years to learn city's first interracial nursery and Dr. John J. Kessler, author of the famous Kessler Report showing the inequalities among Negro and white schools. of Investigation.

The meeting reelected to its board for a one year term, C. B. Broussard and Mrs. Wallace Smith. Reelected for the second two year term were Most Rev. Charles H. Helmsing, Dr. A. C. Phillips, Dean Scoval Richardson, Dean Benjamin Youngdahl. James A. Scott and Mrs. Arthur ceive on-the-job training. Thomas

The concern will test students Elected to the board for a first beginning today (Tuesday). ban League for further details.

# Picket Line Placed On Offices

OMAHA, Nebr.—A strong campaign has begun to get qualified Negro drivers on street cars and buses in Omaha. Picketing of the Omaha and Council Bluffs St. Railway Companies offices downtown began Saturday, Oct. 20. Two pickets were posted for several hours carrying signs reading, "Negro GI's drive tanks, jeeps and trucks. Why not buses and streetcare in Omaha?" And "Let's all defeat communism by making democracy work in Omaha." Pickets are again to be posted October 27.

"Let's all defeat communism by making democracy work in Omaha." Pickets are again to be posted October 27— over 6,000 handbull have seen distributed. The handbills read, "The Omaha and Council Bluffs Street Railway Co., refused to hire qualified Negro streetcar and bus drivers. Register your protest by writing and calling Mr. James Lee, First Vice President, Omaha and Council Bluffs Street Railway Co."

### HANDBILLS USED

Many more thousand handbills will be distributed, picketing will be increased also poster-a walks throughout the area served by the company. The future program will include mass meetings and many other techniques to bring the desired change to American idea of qual opportunity. The campaign is in its infancy but the plans are drawn and the work to intensify it has begun and will continue until the desired results are achieved.

The campaign was begun by the Omaha DePorres Club. It has called on the public for its cooperation. This is the same combination which was recently successful in getting Negroes employed by the Omaha Coco-Cola Bottling Co.

The DePorres Club is a civic interracial organization interested in defeating communism at home by making the American ideal of equal opportunity as regards Negroes real in Omaha.



BUYS "CHARIS FOUNDATIONS" FRANCHISE Mrs. W. Orange of New York, signs the check which made her the only Negro woman distributor for "Charis Foundations," leaders in ladies undergarments for half a century. Mrs Orange bought the franchise for New York distribution. Left, Mr. A. I. Kivert, General Secretary of Charis Corp., Allentown, Pa., and right, Mr. Lou Pond, Supervisor of N. Y. branches

# AUTOMATIC FRYERS fat fryers. Introduced within the last year or so, they have highly accurate thermostats and other features that make for perfect frying once set at the temperature desired for frying the thermostate.

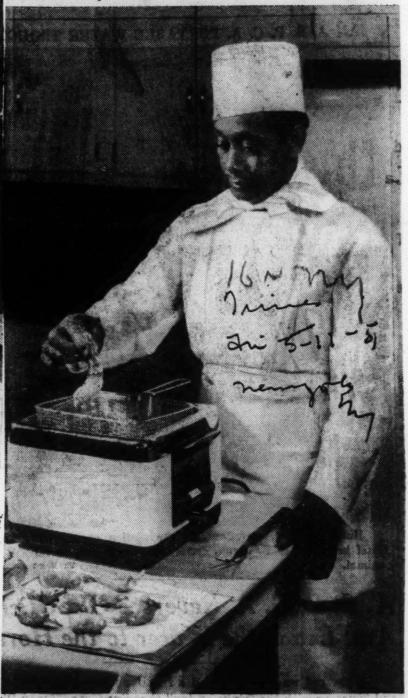
Deep Fat Dishes

Theromstats Among Features maintains exact heat. Thus there need be no burning or undercooking of the food; the breakdown of shortening caused by overheating is eliminated. For extra convenience in emptying the used fat, the By RUTH P. CASA-EMELLOS spouts are provided with drain

Deep frying is almost a lost showed three generally available culinary art in American homes; automatic fryers. The Presto Dixie-French fried potatoes and doughnuts have been relegated to professional cooks. But these crisp \$37.95 at Hammacher Schlemmer,
golden favorite may be scheduled
for a home-litchen come-back,
thanks to automatic electric deepthanks to automatic electric deep- \$29.95. The Burpee French Fryer is \$24.98 at Lewis & Conger and Bloomingdale's.

For extra large families or those who cook in banquet quantities, there is the Dulane Fryryte. When purchasing it, one may choose a single large basket or two of malf-size. The latter choice, permits frying two different foods at the same time. Hhe Fryryte is \$6 4.95 at Lewis & Conger.

NEW EQUIPMENT FOR DEEP-FAT FRYING



Chef Horace Bigsby of the White Turkey Restaurant fries fantail shrimp in the new automatic electric Presto Dixie-Fryer. At city stores for \$37.95. The New York Times Studio

## Ace Lensman Shooting Pittsburgh ToMake Tour Of State In

By HAROLD KEITH (Courier Staff Writer)

PITTSBURGH - Wellequipped for action, Richard (Dick) Saunders is doing a lot of "shooting" in the Pittsburgh area these days.

The New York photographer is busily engaged in snapping his camera shutter in behalf of a University of Pittsburgh project which is under the direction of Roy Stryker.Cou

The project is part and parcel of a program sponsored by the University of Pittsburgh's Photographic Library, established at the University of Pittsburgh in June, 1950, by Chancellor R. H.

In doing his part to aid the big undertaking, Saunders will "shoot" approximately 10,000 pictures during his stay here.

In amouncing the project, the Pitt head stated, "It seemed us that this is in undertaking of tremendous importance to the University and to Pittsburgh at this time. Old buildings are being torn down and new ones are being built. A new Point Park is already under way, new skyscrapers will rise on the site of old landmarks, and building programs have been started by all of the educational institutions. We are glad that pictures can be taken which will record these changes so that Pittsburghers today and tomorrow may see the progress made in their city."

### TEAM OF EXPERTS

Consequently, Saunders' Pittsburgh assignment will deal with the history of the cultural growth of Pittsburgh and Allegheny County showing current changes being wrought by the city's rebuilding plan. He is a member of a team of photographic ex- A native of Bermuda, Dick is the field, Saunders is noted as perts employed by Pitt.

cludes following a family from for Life, picture magazines in a slum area home into better London, the Netherlands Norhousing. He will cover every way and France, Holiday, True. cluding church, school, and work, World, and the Peoples Voice.

PHOTOGRAPHER RICHARD SAUNDERS

... Mis cameras tell story of Pittshurah

base of their daily activity, in the New York Times, Ebony, Our

A comparative youngster in

28 years of age. Although he one of the nation's top photo-The project, which began on has been in photography profes graphers, being ranked with such March 1, is expected to take three sionally a mere three years, he ace lensmen as Gordon Parks, years. Saunders' assignment in has done big jobs in Bermuda now in Paris for Life; Grif Davis, with Black Star of Liberia and formerly of Ebony; Wilbert Blanche of Our World; David Jackson of Ebony, and Moles Sleet our World.

**Special Esso Representative** January

New York .- Wendell P. Alston. Special Representative of the Esso Standard Qil Company, will return to Louisiana in January for

his second tour of the state.

For the past six years, as associate and assistant to James A. Jackson, Mr. Alston has traveled extensively through the Company's territory which includes eighteen states from Maine down the east coast to South Carolina and to Tennessee, Arkansas and Louisiana. We

Among the 26,000 Esso Dealers serving the motoring public, are some two hundred Negro Dealers who own and operate service stations in all but three of these states. While Virginia has the largest number of Negro dealers, Louisianians may ale min fact that some



Prince Hall affiliation, Abu Bekr 5 Temple No. 91, A. E. A. O. N. M. 3 S., Inc., and Lodge number 32, I.

B. P. O. E. of W., Brooklyn, N. Y. 7 Starting at New Orleans Jan. S 5th, Mr. Alston will visit Baton Rouge, Jan. 9-10, Lafayette, Jan. a 11-12, Crowley, Jan. 13-14, Lake Charles, Jan. 15-16, Alexandria, Jan. 17-18, Monroe, Jan. 20-21, 5 Grambling, Jan. 22, Shreveport, Jan. 23-24.

standing and decessful of these dealers are located in Louisiana.

Megro Assistant Manager

NEW YORK-The appointment last week of Richard Insurance. Cardwell, 33, as assistant manager of the 125th Street ranch of the Empire City Savings Bank is believed to be Three Negro the first time a Nagro has been named to an official position in the first time a Nagro has been named to an official position in the first time a Nagro has been named to an official position in the first time a Nagro has been named to an official position in the first time a Nagro has been named to an official position.

Engineers Join

Engineers Join

Savings Bank in New York City.

Engineers Join

Savings Bank in December, 1941, Cently passed the New York State

Cardwell was employed for Bar examination.

Mr. Cardwell will be in charge of public relations, new business

New York, N. Y., Sept. 17—

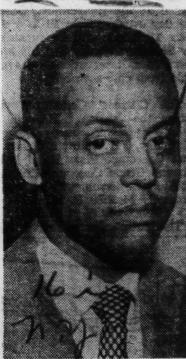
He served in the United States and the Insurance at the 125th (Special).

s duties at the bank.

ASSES BAR

He has since studied law at St.

## Bank Officia



RICHARD B. CARDWELL, a New Yorker, last week became the first Negro to be appointed to an official capacity this city, as he was named Assistant Manager of the 125th St. branch of the Empire City Savings Bank, Mr.

Marine Corps. He recently passed the N. Y. graduating fr m St. John's Law School. Mr. Cardwe be manager of Public H tions, New Business and Dife

le served in the United States and life insurance at the 125th (Special) — In keeping with the and universities, who have stated their careers under the RCA Victor Division's specialized training ro-

Robert Minton, Edgar B. Darrell and Harry W. Day, along with 128 other graduates, were carefully selected after thorough investigation of hundreds of honor students and campus leaders from Maine to in the intricacies of their jobs at RCA Victor plants and offices in New York, New Jersey, Pennsyl-erations. vania, Virginia, Indiana and Ohio. Robert Minton, whose home is in

of Science degree in Electrica Engineering from Howard Univer player on the varsity football team outstanding classical artists. and a member of the Radio Club.

Holds B. S. E. E. Degree

consin and holds an Electrical pany on his return from the ser-

Engineering degree. Day's assignment like his ellow anees, in Of the present group of 131 clude six weeks training in the trainees, about 50 percent are mar-Engineering Products Department ried All but 12 are veterans of at Camden, for west by rotating World War II, despite the fact assignments in other product activities here, and at the Harrison, tween veterans and non-veterans New Jersey and Lancaster, Pa. in selecting the trainees.

Selection and training of the group is part of RCA's continuous college recruiting and specialized training program, designed to groom outstanding college graduates across the nation for future leadership in such fields as engineering, manufacturing, technical and non-technical sales, accounting, purchasing, traffic and transportation management, public relations personal and servicing work.

desired in the United States and life insurance at the Local (Special)

Marine Corps from February, Street office under the direct Radio Corporation of America's the number of trainees inducted supervision of Arthur A. O'Neill, "integrated employment," practices, into the company since the start This latest group brings to 346 assistant treasurer, who is in three young Negro engineers were of 1951. Since the inception of the among the top scoring June graduates of 108 leading U. S. colleges persons have been hired Though persons have been hired. Though these training property and requently conducted by major industrial concerns in white colleges, RCA Victor is mone to first cor-RCA Victor i mont to first or-porations to ffer similar opportunities to Negro graduates.

Several Negroes Employed Several top-flight Negro engineering graduates, recruited California. They are being trained through the specalized training program, are now at work in various phases of the company's op-

Raymond Hall, who joined RCA Victor in 1948, is one of the major Philadelphia, received a Bachelor crew of Red Seal recording technicians. He works at the New York studios where he assists daily in sity. The 23-year-old trainee was a recording some of the world's most

Campbell Gonzales, who holds an Electrical Engineering degree from Edgar Darrell was awarded the Howard University, is employed Bachelor of Science degree in Elec- in electron tube in engineering at trical Engineering from the City the Harrison plant. George C. College of New York, where he Bolden, a Mechanical Engineering was on the track team for two graduate of the University of Pittsyears. A World War II veteran, burgh, is presently working in the Darrell spent 18 months in the parts department at Camden. Army Air Force. He is 23 years Chauncey Christian, who was aold and a native of Jamaica, New mong the first trainees hired, is now in the armed forces. Christian, Twee Seven-year-old Harrya Mechanical Engineer who receiv-Day of Welch, West Virginia, is a ed his degree at New York Univergraduate of the University of Wis-sity, is expected to rejoin the com-



RICHARD B. CARDWELL . . . precedent in banking

Macy's Moves Ahead

Mrs. Mary Tobias Dean, the daughter of Dr. Channing To bins Dir. of The Phelps-Stokes Fund, has received anothe promotion at the Macy's Department Store in New City. She is now manager of the Men's and Women's Hand-

kerchief departments for Macy's store.

There are several good reasons why we rejoice in appointment. In the first place, it indicates that Macy concerned with securing the most efficient persons in the various departments in the store, without related color or race. That is along stop and of the big Dep ment Stores, not only in the South, where Negro patror is placed at a third or more of the total intake of funds. it leads the big stores in the North, although there are n stores in the predominant Negro areas where Negro c and managers are in evidence.

There is another more personal reason why we to pardonable degree of pride in Mrs. Dean's new job. She product of the South, for her distinguished father Georgian by birth and both Mrs Tobias and her brilli husband too, served on the faculty of Atlanta Univer Hence, in a very real sense, we have a double reason for joicing. Their friends in Atlanta will therefore be happy the thought that they can visit the store where their fr serves. We hope other stores will follow swiftly in the of Macy's. Acts of that kind beat all of the Russian pren



ROBERT B. BOYD

FRANK WHEELER

NORMAN POWELL

## Each of the trio is an active clubman, fraternalist and is wide ly known of the payer one prior to becoming attached to the Seigram Corporation. Boyd is a former national collected and cork Club of New Jersey. The Seagram Distillers Corporation has long been in the forestront of big business concerns the content of the seagram corporation. Boyd is a former national collected and cork Club of New Jersey. Of Representa

NEW YORK—The Seagram Distillers Corporation recently Wheeler, although a native of ed product is among the most philadelphia, presently makes popular name-brand drinks in the persons of Robert B. Boyd, a Loyola U. graduate; Frank his home in New York where he is associated with the Grand wi



FIRST TO MANAGE CHAIN STORE-William O. Eastman, right, is congratulated by William Levy, left, president of the Empire Shoe Store Corporation after the announcement of Mr. Eastman's promotion to Manager of the New York Branch store. The occasion marked the first time in history a Negro has advanced to such a position in nationally-known chain store organization. Wm. Perman of the Harlem Labor Union looks on.

veteran gavertising salesman.

sentative. Powell and Wheeler in civic affairs and organizational have been assigned from the Sea work in Newark.

grants Eastern Division, and He is a member of the board California.

tional collegiate sprint champion and a member of the Los Angeles Rams Professional Football Club. COMMUNITY LEADERS

Street Boys Club, NAACP and other civic groups. A native of The status of each is that of a Washington, D. C., Powell lives special divisional sales repre in New Jersey where he is active

Boyd has been assigned to the Western Division—Arizona, New Mexico, Nevada, Colorado and California.

He is a member of the board directors of the Morton Street Boys Club, public relations officer for the Pride of Newark Elks Lodge, and is treasurer of the

ly expanding Negro consumer ams Professional Football Club.

OMMUNITY LEADERS

Wheeler, although a native of biledelphis.

Organity makes by hiring competent and well-trained Negro sales representatives. Their highly regarded product is among the most

### **Negroes Want** Jobs; Boycott Harlem Beer

NEW YORK - (ANP) boycott against beer in Harlem seems to be a part of a nation-wide effort by Negroes to obtain more jobs in the production and distribution end of this industry.

Brewery officials don't like this blow which will hit them at a time when their production is clowest. This is the time of the year when most preveries are operating with the minimum number of employes. Further reduction in consumption would seriously impair production and hamper stock-piling for fature

While the breweries use Negro salesmen and white collar workers, they have to content with unions in other phase of the industry. Many of these unions tacitly refuse to permit Negrees of the opportunities to work in the phoduction and distribution and of the industry. distribution end of the industry.

New Terramycin Representative



Reginald A Freeman of New York has been named professional service representative for Charles Pfizer. & Co 102-year-old Brooklyn firm, whose scientists discovery terramycin, newest to the battle of the cattle of

NEW YORK—(ANP)—The appointment of Mrs. ary Tobias Dean as manager of the men's and women's andkerchief departments for Macy's store here was aninced last week by Kirt Meyer, vice president in charge

Women's accessories.

Mrs. Dean, who succeeds Ahra.

During the war she served as national arts and grafts director for the USO, and from 1946 to 1947 she was an art instructor in the war named jumior as schools system. She received her that manager of the men's an incompany to the men's n 1933 and her Master in Fine

rts from Columbia in 1936.

Mrs. Dean, who succeeds Abraham Kavadlo, came to Macy's in 1947 as a member of the Excutive Training squad. Later William Dean of the UN's trustee that year, she was named jundered ship distant. She is also the nother of two delivered and Women's Handker. chief department, and, in May 1948, she was promoted to her present position as senior assis-

MRS MARY TOBIAS DEAN

Macy execution

Macy execution

Macy are cution

Macy are cution

Mrs. Dean taught fart at Atlanta university from 1938 to 1942 During the war, she served a property of the manager of the Handbags department of the manager of the Handbags department to position as senior assistant manager of the Handbags department to joining Macy's staff, Mrs. Dean taught fart at Atlanta university from 1938 to 1942 During the war, she served as the control of the Handbags department. nt, and in May, 1948, she was tional arts and crafts director moted to her present position for the USO, and, from 1946 to nior assistant manager of 1947, she was an art instructor in the New York City High Schools system.

Prior to joining Macry's staff, She received her B. A. from New York university in 1933 and her master in Fine Arts from

Columbia in 1936.

Mrs. Dean is the daughter of Dr. Channing Tobias and wife of Dr. William Dean of the UN's Trusteeship division. She is also the mother of two children.

politiment of Mrs Mary Dean as manager of the Men's and Women's Handkerchief desart-ments for Macy's store here, was announced last week by Me vice-president in charge of Wo

Mrs. Dean who succeeds Mrs. Dean is the daughter of ham Kavaldo date to the sign of the Dr. Channing Tobias and wife of 1947 as a member of the Executor. William Dean of the UN's tive Training squad. Later that Trusteeship Division. She is also year, she was named Junior assist

Name Woman As

Name Woman As

Water S Manager

New Yark—(ANP)

New Yark—(ANP)

The appointment of Mrs. Mary Tobias Dean as manager of the Men's and Women's Hankerchief department.

The was announced last week by Kirt Meyer, vice-president in charge of Women's Accessories.

Mrs. Dean, who succeeds Ab-

he handbags department.

### LEAGUE EFFORTS ADD \$50,000:

NEW YORK — The Urban hour conference between Granger and Figner, the whole situation was discussed thoroughly and progress noted.

At present, 20 colored persons, have gress noted.

At present, 20 colored persons, are employed by the Cleveland averaging \$2,600 a year.

The announcement came after shelton B. Granger, industrial sectory of the Cleveland Urban over \$50,000 in income which is now going into the colored community. This amount, incidentally, ment at Washington, D.C., that positive steps have now been taken to correct discrimination against should be apple in job hiring for colored people in job hiring for the Cleveland Ordnance district.

Granger stepped into the situa-tion last September when the Cleveland Ordnance began to expand and when he was informed that the agency needed both stenographers and office machine operators.

But a highly qualified steno-grapher sent by the league to the Cleveland Ordnance was told that only machine operators were needed. Likewise, a qualified machine operator was told that only stenographers were needed.

Convinced that the league was being given the run-around, Granger summarized the situation to Julius A. Thomas of the league's national office in New York.

Thomas turned Granger's letter over to the Civil Service's Fair Employment Practice Board at Washington. When the Civil Service got in touch with the Department of the Army, the chief of ordnance was called in for a conference. He immediately sent a field representative, George Figner, to Cleveland for a first-hand estimate of the situation.

Figner "Fingers" Trouble

According to Mr. Granger, Figner quickly "put his finger on the
main point of difficulty" and it
was eliminated. During his five-day
stay in Cleveland last February,
the Ordnance District offered jobs
to 22 colored people, with 15 of
of them accepting.

There had previously been only one colored person in the whole

ordnance office and she, a girl, had been put off to herself in the NEW YORK — The Urban mimeograph room. During a three-

COLUMBUS, O. — (ANP) —
The F. and R. Lazarus company, one of the nation's leading department stores, hirologic first Negro in a clerical capacity in its 100th fear history. The new clerk is Ted Lewis, who has worked for the store for 27 years in the house-keeping staff and later as stock clerk.

Lewis becomes a substruction the met's furnishing lapartment. His imployment as salesman is locked upon as opening the way for Negro sales passanel in other large upon as opening the way for Negro ales personnel in other large
depart in stores in the common of which have hind a Setro in
this capacity.

According to E. J. Coughlin,
personnel director of Lazarus, no
outside influence had led to the
appoint the said that Lewis'
upcading was part of a new proground the store wherein the
firm upgrades in the cars in its
employ to higher positions when
they become available.

they become available.

Store Hires First

COLUMBUS, O. — (ANP) —
The F. and R. Lezarus company, one of the nation's leading department stores, hirodist first Megro in a clerical capacity in its 100th fear history. The new clerk is 100th fear history. The new clerk is 100th fear history in the house-keeping staff and later as stock clerk.

Lewis becomes a series in the house heal's furnishing department. His imployment as salesman is looked upon as opening the way for Negro seles personnel in other large department stores in the ty none of which have hind a Degro in this capacity.

According to E. J. Coughlin, personnel director of Lazarus, no outside influence had led to the appointment of a new programment of a n they become available.

COLUMBUS, Ohio-(ANP P. and R. Lazarus company, of the nation's leading deptement stores, hired its first Nein a clerical capacity in its 1 year history.

year history.

The new clerk is Ted Lewis, who has worked for the stree for 27 years in the house beening staff and later as sto k clerk.

Lewis became a san sman in the men's furnithing department. His employment as salesman is looked upon as opening the way for Negro sales personnel in other large department stores in the city, none of which have hired a Negro in of which have hired a Negro in this capacity.

According to E. J. Coughlin, personnel director of Lazarus, no outside influence had led to the appointment. He said that Lewis' upgrading was part of a new program at the store wherein the firm upgrades individuals in its employ to higher positions when they become available.

columbus, O—(ANP)—The F. and R. Larzarus company, one of the nation's leading department stores, hired its first Negro in a clerical capacity in its 100th year history. The new clerk is Ted Lewis, who has worked for the store for 7 years in the housekeeping staff and later as stock clerk.

Levis becomes a salesman in the men's furnishing department. His employment as salesman is looked upon as opening the way for Negro

upon as opening the way for Negro sales personnel in other large de-pertment stores in the city, none of which have hired a Negro in this espacity.

According to E. J. Coughlin.

resonnel director of Lazarus, no

staide influence had led to the ap
ment. He said that Lewis' up ading was part of a new program the store wherein the firm uprades individuals in its employ higher positions when they be-

# 2 Promoted As Mechanics With Airlines

Lemel Camper, 2412 North Quaker, and John E. Burks, 2022 North Quincy, employed as helpers in the maintenance depot of American

Airlines, Inc., very promoted Monday to Aull status as airplace prechanics.

They are the first North Tulsans to be employed as full mechanics by American Ailmes, Two other Negroes, Roy L. Madish Photo, and Clason J. Russel, 1th North Peoria, are employed by the company as engine everhald m chanics. They formely worked for the company in New York City, but were transferred to Tulsa some months ago.

in New York City, but were transferred to Tulsa some months ago.

Camper and Burks are graduates of the General Motors War Products Training School, conducted in Device during World War Two Day trained in engines.

Camper has been with the company of Burks has been with the company

Burks has been with the company since 1947. Both men are mar-ried. Burks has three young daughters.

Leslie Reynolds, of 1136 North Kenosha, another employee of American Airlines, was presented Monday with a five-year service pin. He is employed as a truck driver and general utility man. Reynolds is married to the former Esrie Day. They have a twelveyear-old son, Mickey D. Reynolds.



CUTY COPY CUTTER — Mary Lopez makes with the scissors as part of her joh as conv girl in the news department of The Oregonian in Portland. A native of New York City and former student at Hampton Institute, Miss Lopez joined the Oregonian staff on invitation from the newspaper to the Portland Urban League to supply a candidate for the position. She was the first person interviewed.

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# Three Negro Engineering Grads

PHILADELPHIA — Three young Negro envineers were among the top-scoring June, 1951 graduates of 50 ledin. U.S. colleges and universities of the tracent by started their career, with the RCA Victor Division of the Radio Corporation of America.

Robert Minton, Edgar B. Darrell and Harry W. Day, along with 128 other graduates, were carefully selected by the company after a thorough investigation of hundreds of scholastic honor students and campus leaders

tion of hundreds of scholastic honor students and campus leaders from Maine to California. They will be trained in their jobs at RCA Victor plants and offices in New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Indiana and Ohio.

Minton, whose home is in Washington, D. C., received a bachelor of science degree in electrical engineering from Howard university. The 23-year-old trainee was a member of the varsity football team for four years

sity football team for four years

and a member of the Radio club. Several other Howard graduates have found positions with RCA Victor through the training pro-

Edgar Darrell was awarded the bachelor of science degree in electrical engineering from the City College of New York, where he was on the track team for two years. A World War II veteran, Darrell spent 78 months in the Army Air Force. He is 23 years old and a native of Jamaica, New York.

Twenty-se ven-year-old Harry try was recently appointed to

rears old and a native of Jamaica, New York.

Twenty-se ven-year-old Harry Day of Welch, West Virginia, is graduate of the University of Wisconsin and holds an electrical engineering degree. Day's assignments included several weeks training in the Engineering Products department at Camden, New Jersey, and several weeks training in the Harrison, New Jersey and Lancaster, Pa. RCA Victor plants.

If y transpert planes in this country, was recently appointed to the staff of the National Distillers Products Corporation as a salesman.

He attended Drexel Institute of Technology in Philadelphia and the Manhattan Technical Institute. He was formerly with the Reynolds Tobacca Company with which he established a fine sales regord. Harris is the third Negro taken on by National Dis-



HUBERT HARRIS ... National Distillers third

Negro taken on by National Distillers Corporation.

First Salesman

# Negro Hired

PHILADELPHIA - Carlos O. McNeil has been appointed sales representative for Royalist and Amerada cigars in the New York City market. Mr. McNeil is believed to be the first Negro sales representative employed in this district by a nationally known cigar manufacturing company.

He has just returned to New York from this city where he spent two tweeks at the company plant in an extensive course embracing all phases of the cigar industry.

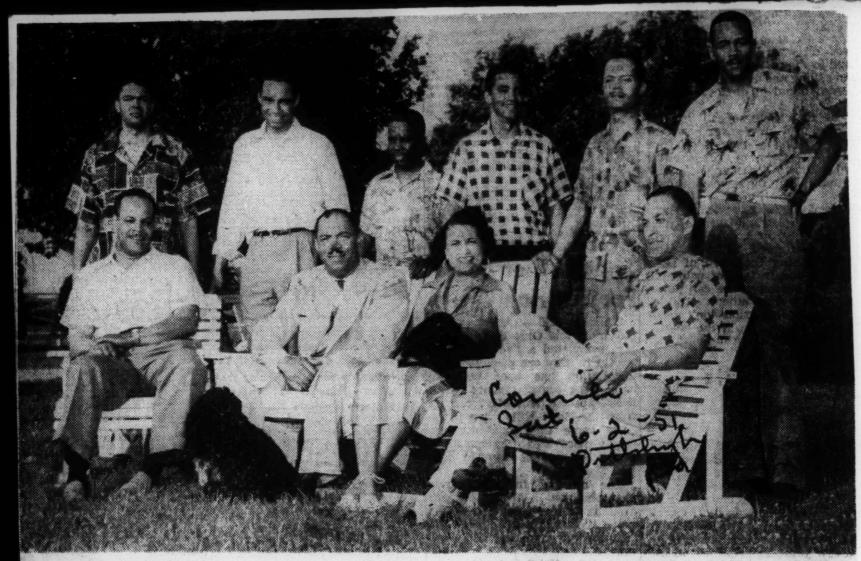
Prior to entering the armed forces, McNeil was the first Negro sales representative for Martin's Beverages, New York. Before assuming his new duties for Royalist and Amerada cigars, he was with the Frigid-Freeze Corporation.



ASSISTANT SALES MANAGER Edward F. Boyd chats with Pepsi-Cola national sales representatives following the completion of the intensive sales orientation program, last week in New York City. These Pepsi-Cola national sales representatives will be calling upon ales outlets and organizations throughout the United States in order to increase sales and cement goodwill. From left to right: Charles E. Wilson, Atlantic City; Jean F. Emmons, Chicago; William E. Payne, Chicago; William R. Simms, Minneapolis; David F. Watson, East Elmhurst, N. Y.; Boyd, Riversdale, Calif.; Mrs. Norma B. White, New York City, an executive secretary of the Pepsi-Cola Company; Allen L. McKellar, Abbeville, S. C.; Richard L. Hurt, Cambridge, Mass.; Harvey C. Russell, Louisville, Ky.; and Paul D. Davis, Golumbus, Georgia.



PPPSI COLA SALESMEN—nine strong—take to the road. National les representatives of the Pepsi Cola company are set "to take to the road" following extensive training program in New York City. Left to right (top row) David F. Watson, East Elmhurst, N. Y.; Alen L. McKellar, Abbeyille, S. C.; William R. Simms, Minneapolis, finn.; Paul D. Davis, Los Angeles, Calif. Front, row: Richard L. Hurt, Cambridge, Mass.; Jean F. Emmons, Chicago; Harvey C. Russell, Louisville, Ky.; William E. Payne, Chicago, and Charles E. Wilson, Atlantic City, N. J.



PEPSI-COLA WEEK-END—After intensive sales and merchandising campaigns in the Mississippi and Louisiana areas, members of the national sales staff of the Pepsi-Cola Company converged on Mound Bayou, Miss. for the past weekend. They were the house guests of Dr. and Mr. Theodore R. M. Howard. Photographed in front of the palatial Howard plantation-estate, they are, left to right, seated: Harvey C. Russell Jr., Pepsi-Cola national sales representative,

Louisville; Dr. Howard, Mrs. Helen Boyd Howard, Edward F. Boyd, assistant sales manager of the Pepsi-Cola Company, New York. Standing: Pepsi-Cola national sales representatives Julian Nicholas, Washington; William J. Curtis, Pittsburgh; David F. Watson, East Elmhurst, N. Y.; Richard L. Hurt, Cambridge, Mass.; Allen L. McKellar, Abbeville, S. C.; Winston C. Wright, Los Angeles. Missing from photograph are James F. Emmons, Columbus, Ohio; William E. Payne, Chicago, and Paul D. Davis, Columbus, Ga.



Ill., of the University of Chicago School of Business, and the faculty of Southern University, Baton Rouge, La., now as igned to the Pepsi-Cola Regional office in Columbus, Ohio.

in New York City. In 1946, the Peps Cola Company, considered one of the U. S. Industry's mirager Edward F. Boyd chars with Peps Cola Company, considered one of the U. S. Industry's mirager and organization unrecessed more of the U. S. Industry's mirager and organization unrecessed more of the U. S. Industry's mirager and organization of the California and alumnus of the University of California, as assistant sales manager.

Mr. Boyd, formerly of the Fed and Industry and the Community Relations Project, cosponsored by the National Urban the Community Relations Project, cosponsored by the National Urban the Community Relations Project, cosponsored by the National Urban the Community Relations Project, cosponsored by the National Urban the Community Relations Project, cosponsored by the National Urban the Community Relations Project, cosponsored by the National Urban the Community Relations Project, cosponsored by the National Urban the Community Relations Project, cosponsored by the National Urban the Community Relations Project, cosponsored by the National Urban the Community Relations Project, cosponsored by the National Urban the Community Relations Project, cosponsored by the National Urban the University, former sales force of national sales representatives.

Foundation the Atlanta, Ga., Urban to rin the Atlanta, Ga., Urban to rin the Atlanta, Ga., Urban to rin the Atlanta, Ga., Urban the Peps Indianal College and Harvard College and Harvard College and Indianal University; Harvey C. Russell Jr., Louisville, Ky., and of Kentucky State College and Indianal University, former sales manager.

Mr. Boyd, formerly of the Fed Teach to rin the Atlanta, Ga., Urban to rin the Atlanta

igh Calibre Staff

rogram throughout the country BOYD KEY MAN orogram throughout the country of the parent company and home South Carolina State College and now assigned to the Pepsi-Cola ising Negro national sales repositions. Pepsi-Cola, "the offices of Peps Cola located the Atlanta School of Social Regional Office in Chicago, Ill., work, former insurance sales and Jean F. Emmons, Chicago,

more bounce to the europe drink, the Pepsi-Cola national sales repwas one of the first of American resentatives, some recently ap S. C., and of South Carolina State

Pepsi-Cola is carrying on an inintegrated employment policy in Included among the group workintegrated employment policy in Included among the group working in this area are David F. Wat. and of North Carolina State.

big businesses to show an awareness of the ten billion dollar
"colored market" and in all of its
varied activities has endeavered
to make sure that the benefits
of the prefican society.

These benefits included the
Pepsi-Cola Scholarship program,
Pepsi-Cola Servicemen's Centers,
Vouth Canteen program, and an qualified personnel.



Assistant Sales Manager Edward F. Boyd chats with Pepsi-Cola national sales representatives following an intensive sales ori-

entation program, last week in NYC. These representatives, under the supervision of Mr. Boyd, will be calling upon sales out-

lets and organizations throughout the United States in order to increase sales and cement goodwill. From left to right: Charles E. Wilson, Atlantic City, N.J.; Jean F. Emmons, Chicago, Ill.; William E. Payne, Chicago, Ill.; William E. Simms, Minneapolis, Minn.; David F. Watson, East Elmhurst, N.Y.; Assistant Sales Manger Edward F. Boyd, Riverside, California; Mrs. Norma B. White, NYC, an executive secretary of the Pepsi-Cola Company; Allen L. McKellar, Abbeville, SC.; Richard L. Hurt, Cambridge, Mass.; Harvey C. Russell, Louisville, Ky.; and Paul D. Davis, Columbus. Ga.

### Many Skilled Negroes On RCA Production Lines

PHILADELPHIA. - Skilled Negro employees can be found today in virtually every phase of production activity in the RCA Victor Dryiston of the Rado Corporation in the Rado Corporation receivers, are plotted in the manufacture of them television receivers, electron tubes phonograph records, "Victoria 45" phonographs and other products bearing the ROA vith and are also making important contributions in engineering and other technical occupations. Still others have achieved outgro employees can be found today

Still others have achieved outstanding records in various fields of plant and community activities.

A large portion of RCA Victor's Negro employees have taken their places alongside their white co-workers on the production lines at the Indianapolis and Bloomington, Indiana and Camden, New Jersey plants. Others are found in the tube plants at Harrison, New Jersey; Indianapolis and Marion, Indiana; and Lancaster, Pennsylvania and Indianapolis

The Marion, Indiana plant was recently awarded a citation from the Urban League of that com-

munity for "outstanding contribu-tions to improvement of living con-ditions for minority groups through international coopera-

tion and action."
Throughout these plants many Negro employees are top con-tributors to and winners in the company's suggestion program. They have been responsible for the creation of many time saving devices which have increased production. A number hold member-ship in the 25-Year clubs which recognize employees who have served the company for a period of 25 years.

RCA Victor has further integrat-

ed Negroes into its scheme of things by sending recruiting officers to Howard university to hire skilled Negro engineers to bo trained in company operations. This is frequently done among white colleges and universities but RCA Victor was among the first industrial concerns to offer similar apportunities to Negro students.

Pullman Porter, Designated "Railroad Washington on the Chesapeake and Man of the Year"



Albert J. Lively, Pullman porter of

Washington, D. C. March 2. The Federation for Reilway Progress announced today the selection of Albert J. Lively, Pullman porter of Louisville, Ky., as Railroad Man of the Yest. The Alben Barkley, wife of the Vice President of the United States. was scheduled to present Porter Lively with a \$100 U. S. War Bond and a gold medal U. S. War Bond and a gold medal in brief extenonies Wednesday moreng March 7, at the office of the Federation in Washington. The Annual Railway Progress Em-

ployee Award is presented to a railroad employee who has distinguished himself in rendering continuous outstanding service are countesy to the true ting public. Recipients

are selected from among the win-ners of the Feddral 2 monthly awards who, in turn, are chosen from commendations received by the FRP Passenger Relations Depart-

Ohio Railway, Mrs. Barkley wrote to Robert R. Young, chairman of the Federation for Rallway Progress as follows: "Porter Lively was b far the nicest and most efficient far the nicest and most efficient porter I have ever encountered in my many gears of travel. He is worth his weight in gold. Without being all obsequious he anticipated my very need—and I was not the only one; I heard him all up and down my car inquiring of this one and that one what he could do to make them more comfortable."

J. P. Leach, Assistant Vice President of the Pullman Company redent of the Pullman Company reported that A. J. Lively has a very good record and many commendatory reports had been made concerning him.

Lively, who is now on the Louisville-Atlanta run of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, came to work with the Pullman Company in 1924 and has served continuous ly since then. Before he joined Pullman he studied theology at the Simmons Theological University in Louisville and became an ordained Baptist minister. In 1920 he married Anna B. Taylor of Covington, Ky., and together they continue his evangelistic work throughout the state of Kentucky when Lively is not working his sleeping car. Mrs. Lively directs the singing during the Louisville, Ky., who has been select-ed "Railroad Man of the Year" by rigorous schedule. At sixty-one the the Federation for Railway Prog-ress of Washington, D. C. minister-porter leads a busy life. He owns a five-room cottage in Louisville surrounded by large lawns

Red Caps Get, Hike

1951

It was announced last week that railroad Red Caps have won a pay raise dating back to February 1. This bit of good news was made known by Willard Townsend, president of the CIO Transport Service Employes' Union.

According to Townsend, an agreement has been signed with management authorizing a 12.5 cent hourly boost with an escalator clause which may hike it up to 25 cents. It was pointed out that the escalator clause is linked to the Department of Labor's cost-of-living index, and is expected to bring another 4.5 to 5 cents an hour by April 1.

The current contract is effective until October,

The current contract is effective until October, 1953, but can be reopened by July, 1952, for additional wage adjustments as permitted by going to wage stabilization regulations.

There is no denying that the Red Caps have been grossly underpaid. For years they depended on the tips of travellers. Some made decent salaries while others whistled unsuccessfully for a living. Only recently was the Red Cap given a salary of 40 cents per hour after passengers began paying the railroad 10 cents per bag.

On some occasions during the early years of Red Cap work, people would have them haul large suitcases for blocks to waiting cars and give them a very polite "thank you" and neglected to tip them.

So when we see these men gaining proper consideration at long last, we feel very happy. They are entitled to every single cent they earn because they are an energetic, hard-working group of men who progress because of the courteous way in which they perform their daily duties.



THESE TWO WORKERS on the final assembly of the RF tuner unit, Ethel Leite and Marie Biscardi, demonstrate the integrated employment policy of RCA-Victor, subject this week of the first of a series of picture-features on muustry, USA" to be found on page 13.—de-Wife photo.



MAJOR C. UDELL TURPIN, manager, special markets, management controls division of Remington Rand. Inc. will once again direct in demendous job of tabulating and verifying the totes in the Chicago Defends \$10,000 Popularity Contest. Utilizing the vitted tabulating computing and sorting machines of the fast Remington Rand line, Maj. Turpin directed this important phase of the contest last year. This year, Major Turpin ill begin his task as soon as he totes begin to roll in, giving the Defender a day be day effect on the progress of contestants. The use of these machines guarantees the complete accuracy of the counting, tabulating and verifying of all votes, giving a fool-proof accounting of each contestant's votes.

## Negro Employes Integrate Company

dustries, Inc., one of the largest roducers in the distilled spirit-industry, has been a pacemaker in the field of industrial race relations.

Gainful employment his been open ted to qualified Negroet throughout the many branches of the huge corporation as salesmen, clerical and dueses in the distilled opinite. personnel employes, special repre-ducers in the distilled spirits inentatives and general plant work-dustry, has been a pacemaker in

fied interests are scattered about been opened to qualified Negroes the entire nation, its Negro employes likewise, can be found among the various installations—enjoying the various installations—enjoying the huge corporation as salesmen, tries, Inc. one of the largest protein Schenley, personnel Not to be overlooked is the enviable record enjoyed by the corporation in its labor relations. One of the first many branches of the many branches of the largest protein as salesmen, tries, Inc. one of the largest protein to qualified Negroes

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throughout the many branches of tries, Inc. one of the largest protein tries, Inc. one of the largest p labor relations. One of the first major companies in the distilling industry to be unionized. Schenley products to 100 percent union made. The one my has over 100 contracts with international and local unions, and one only has over 100 employes likewise, can be found contracts with international and local unions, and one only has over 100 employes likewise, can be found contracts with international and local unions, and one only has over 100 employes likewise, can be found contracts with international and local unions, and one of the first major distribution and fair play have characterized Schenley's relations with at least 30 different craft unions that it deals with. Good labor relations has been a fruitful policy for Schenley, making possible increaslabor relations. One of the first ma-

provide emergency financial aid for fair play have characterized local unions, and harmony, under-departments. Each man tells of employes. Still other benefits in Schenley's relations with at least standing and fair play have char the particular function of his diviscluded the establishment of credit 36 different craft unions that it acterized Schenley's relations with ion and explains to them just what unions, a termination allowance deals with. Good labor relations plan and a liberal retirement plan has been a fruitful policy for

# PHILADELPHIA Schemey In Employes Integrated

PHILADELPHIA—Schenley Inthe field of industrial race rela-In as much as Schenley's diversitions. Gainful employment has Schenley

Worker Benefit

Schenley, making possible increased productivity.

Other employe benefits and included the establishment of plan and a liberal retirement plan credit unions, a termination allowance plan and a liberal retirement plan.

# Integrated At

field of industrial race relations. every large metropolitan area in Gainful employment has been he U.S. representing Schenley as opened to qualified Negroes through-out the many branches of the huge

Schenley, making possible increased productivity.

the corporation in its labor relations to other employe benefits and services that are available to Negro workers are sick leave, paid vacations, year-end bonuses. medical and first aid services, a group insurance plan and the Schenley to be unionized and harmony, understanding and fair play have characterized to other Schenley generally accorded to other Schenley personnel. Not to be overlooked is the enviable record enjoyed by the contracts to other Schenley personnel. Not to be overlooked is the enviable record enjoyed by the contracts in its labor relation to other Schenley personnel. Not to be overlooked is the enviable record enjoyed by the contracts in its labor relation to other Schenley personnel. Not to be overlooked is the enviable record enjoyed by the contracts with internations for the following day.

In addition to giving the trainee a history of Schenley, its resources and its personnel, there is brought into the classroom representatives from most of schenleys, major composition. The trainees use their other schenley accorded to other Schenley personnel. Not to be overlooked is the enviable record enjoyed by the contracts with internations for the following day.

In addition to giving the trainee a history of Schenley, its resources and its personnel, there is brought into the classroom representatives from most of schenleys, major compositions. The trainees use their the other schenley accorded to other Schenley generally accorded to other Schenley be overlooked is the enviable to other Schenley be overlooked is the enviable to other Schenley benefits and schenley accordent to other Schenley benefits to other Schenley accorded to other Schenley benefits to other Schenley accorded to other Schenley benefits to other Schenley accordent to other Schenley accordent to other Schenley accordent to other Schenley acco at least 36 different craft unions that is being done to back up the salesit deals with. Good labor relations man in the field. Brand managers has been a fruitful policy for Schen-talk about their advertising proley, making possible increased programs and other talks are giv ductivity.

Other employe benefits and serservices that are available to vices that are available to Negro Negro workers are sick leave, paid workers are sick leave, paid vacavacations, year-end bonuses, mediand first aid services, a group intions, year-end bonuses, medical cal and first aid services, a group surance plan and the Schenley insurance plan and the Schenley Foundation which was set up to pro-Foundation which was set up to vide emergency financial aid for provive employes. Still other benefits inprovivde emergency financial aid cluded the establishment of credit for employes. Still other benefits unions, a termination allowance

### **Negroes Train As** Schenley

CINCINNATI, - Since October 1950, more than 80 new selesmen have taken the 12-day training course offered by Schenley Dis-tributes, Inc. With most of the sessions de la Sincinnar's Terrace Plaza Hotel, the future sales-men, many f whom are Negroes study every aspect of Schenley of erations from how to make whiskey to presar ag the company's mo-tion picture equipment.

As a direct result of this unique company-spotsore School, Neroes can now be found in almost

by the personnel departmen

### Frank M. Jones Joins Seagram's In St. Louis-

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Frank M. Jones, representative for Seagram-Distillers Corporation, will move to St. Louis, Mo., leaving the

Chicago territory where he has spent nearly five years to work in Seagram's newly created South Central division.

St. Louis is Mr. Jones' hometown, where he was very active in youth work and participating in church and community affains, until he left for Chicago in 1947. for Chicago in 1947.

One of the first colored retail sailesmen in Chicago (in 1928), he also became the first negro shoe salesmantipust. Louis then he returned to that city in 1935. Later he said General Electric products and taught salesmanship in the St. Louis public schools, adult education program.

HE ATTENDED the PMCA College in Chicago and City College in New York City, and is looking forward to receiving his Seagram plaque for completion of ten years service with the company.

He is a member of the Visitation Catholic Church, YMCA, Century Club, NAACP, CARL, a form-



FRANK M. JONES

er board member of Peoples Art enter, Foxes Social Club, and president of the Pioneers. He now makes his home at 4716-A McMillan, St. Louis.

Area Blings Influx of Workers and Changes Atmoic Energy Project in Augusta-Aiken

000,000 H-bomb plant, and Aiken, they are having a boom superimposed upon boom. There's something poetic about this, too, for the like to take care of the great plant will require an enormous these towns close to the 400-square- influx of people. The Federal Secu-quantity of water. But why the boom mile tract where the atomic energy rity Agency has been surveying the that the present boom has been suplant is being built were, over a situation and finds a minimum of perimposed upon? century ago, what might be referred \$35 million is needed for this purto as the birthplace of Southern in- pose. The ultimate cost may be I has been building an immense dustry. They are still close to one higher. There is the pressing need power development, Clark's Hill of the Southeast's most industrial- for immediate school facilities. Local Dam, just twenty-two miles up-

River Atomic Energy project thou- city from the ground up. project.

ers, add up to maybe 200,000 persons. That is the influx expected ally inequiable consequences. Today there is a great deal of country.

tral Savannah River Valley these are of brick veneer construction, operating a distance of 136 miles. homes are going up-in orchards, There is not much sameness to pecan groves, cotton fields. They are them, and they range in price from IN RECENT decades every state-being put up by big builders and \$6,200 to \$13,500. They aren't the ment about a new day for the little builders. Many of them are shoddy type that one might expect South has been coupled with the prefabricated. Big houses in Aiken in a boom area,

By Henry Lesesne

are being cut up into apartments. Things in this part of the Savan-UGUSTA, Ga.—It is an under- People who move out into their nah River Valley were perking up statement to say that Augusta, garages in the fall and rent their mightily before the site was chosen the largest city near the \$900,- homes to winter residents from the for the bomb plant - chosen, inci-East are moving out into their ga-dentally, for its vast amount of the normally quiet little town scross rages permarently. Trailer parks water, free from harmful chemicals. the Savannah River in South Caro-lina, are having a boom. Rather, the edge of town. There must be not only homes, for the government, had long had its

but schools, recreation facilities and eye on the site. The atomic energy them largely as winter resort centhe government to lend a helping ion project is about complete. A sec-

Planning commissions and other and more will be needed.

who came to South Carolina and accumulated modest wealth as a

The politicians and the slaveholding aristocracy didn't see eyeto-eye with him, but he cried out against the one-crop economy of the South, against the neglect of the mechanical arts, and stressed the necessity of providing a livelihood for the great mass of non-landed Southerners. He translated his theories into fact and organized a company to build at Graniteville, between here and Aiken, the largest cotton mill of the day in the South and it was operated with free white labor. The mill built of native granite still stands, one of the several self-contained units of the Graniteville Company which he founded.

of the textile industry in the South. Back in 1844 Gregg, who was born in what is now West Virginia and

tion. This really can be traced back to the day of William Gregg, a little known figure in history who today is sometimes referred to as the father

jeweler and silversmith, became interested in textile manufacturing. He went to New England to study the mills there first hand and began preaching a new economic day for the South. He published his views in a series of essays in "The Charleston

Courier," and they were collected in book form and had much influence on the thinking of the day.

sands of men and machines are re- T IFE in Augusta, metropolis of have been projected on the upper making the land. Giant bulldozers Lithe area, has traditionally and earth-moving machines clear taken a leisurely course. It could the way for roads and buildings hardly be called that now. Once in the nation, and now they may be A double-track railroad leads into plentiful parking space is inade-the heart of the area. A four-lane quate. In restaurants one has to Augusta h highway from Augusta to the site line up for dinner, usually. Office has been completed. A giant office space, if obtainable, is high. Schools building shaped like the spokes of are having a hard time keeping jan-some 40.000 soldiers to Camp Gorwheel is a beehive of activity, itors and maintenance men; they all don. Now the camp has again grown don. Now the camp has again grown building for lunch, getting a brief Yet these conditions are not perma- from a skeleton force to a major respite from the hot Carolina sun nent; after the plant is built and in military establishment. Augusta's This is only the beginning; when operation, there will be only about population is now estimated at more things really get going there will be 6,000 workers, the equivalent of just that 75,000, and it is figured that \$18 some 35,000 men at work on the a few of the big industrial plants million to \$20 million is needed for that the Southeast has been getting expansion of water and sewer facili-

TOR one thing, the government At the scene of the Savannah hand in all this than to build a new ond dam to cost \$80 million is in the planning stage above Clark's Hill at Hartwell, Ga. In all, eleven dams part of the Savannah River, one of the fastest growing industrial areas

Augusta has been growing by leaps THESE men and their families, a plentiful share of in the post-west ties. Several million dollars worth of period.

Planning appendix period.

by 1953. The impact will be felt much room growth Thorn is not curiosity about this area and the mostly by Augusta and Aiken. Al- mushroom growth. There is not atomic energy plant. It is worth reready Augusta is bursting at the L. S. Moody, secretary of the seams and Aiken doesn't look like Chamber of Commerce here, estithe quiet little town that for dec-mates 13,000 to 15,000 new homes ades has been the winter refuge of will have to be built in the central locomotive pulled a train of cars on some of America's richest people, Savannah River Valley area within and perhaps the nation's "horsiest" the next two years. One of the place, and the polo capital of the largest home-building concerns in Best-Friend," ran from Charleston Georgia and South Carolina is put- to Hamburg, a place between Au-Housing is going up everywhere, ting up hundreds of prefabricated gusta and Aiken. At that time it was Will it be enough? All over the cen- homes for rent and for sale. Some the longest railroad in the world,

prospect of growing industrializa-

BY OZEIL FRYER WOOLCOCK came a nurse at 21, read LIFE, De-A dramatic and poignant story cember 3 edition.
of a South Carolina Negro nurse
midwife's around the clock duties of easing pains of birth, life and death is carried in a 12-page spread in the December 3 edition of Life magazine. The nurse midwife is Maude

Callen of Pineville, Berkeley County, South Carolina which is on the edge of a locality called Hell Hole Swamp.

Thirty pictures illustrate Nurse Callen's many and various duties which on an average takes sixteen hours of each day and many times she has worked through a straight twenty-seven hours. She "is a member of a unique group, the nurse midwives. Although there are perhaps 20,000 common midwives practicing trained nurse wives practicing, trained nurse midwives practicing, trained nurse midwives are rare," states LIFE, "There only principle of South Carolina, 300 in the nation. Their education includes the full courses required of all registered nurses training in public leath and at least six months classes in obstetrics. As professionals they are far aband of the common midwife and ahead of the common midwife, and as far removed from granny as aureomycin is from asafetida."

Besides all of her duties carrying expectant mothers through their crucial hours, obstetrics is only a part of her work, "among the 10,000 people in a thickly pothe 10,000 people in a thickly po-pulated rural area of some 400 squart miles she must try to be "doctor, aterician, psychologist, bail goer and friend." She has given first aid to a thent vic-tims in the middle of the night. arranged for a cripple girl to 50 to a state camp for cripple children which had strict entrance requirements, deals with storekeepers for several people who are mentally incompetent, holds clinics in churches, schools and backwood shanties and teaches a midwife class.

She drives 36,000 miles within the county each year and is reimbursed for part of this by the state but she must buy her own cars, which last her 18 months.

Her salary is \$225 a month with only two vacations, but she has become so vital to the people of the community that it is almost impossible for her to take

To really appreciate the story of Maude Callen, now 51, who was orphaned at 7, brought up by an uncle in Florida, studied at Georgia

Infirmary in Savannah, and be-

POSTMAN'S LAST RING-After 46 years of service, Postman James W. Brawley (right) delivers mail on his Charleston, S. C., route for the last time. Retiring at 70 years of age, Brawley was presented gifts of cash and luggage in a ceremony in the post office annex. In photo, Mrs. Edward B. Anderson, a resident on Brawley's route, presents him with bank book for funds deposited in bank for him by his many friends. At left is J. Gorman Thomas, superintendent of mails, who cited Brawley's long and faithful service.

# Lily-White Force Mans Oak Ridge Post Office



No colored persons are employed | above. In the accompanying story | vealed. Though the Federal gov- | lars, only the unskilled, low-pay

the United States Post Office | the labor situation at the birth-Oak Ridge, Tenn., shown | place of the atomic bomb is re- here exceeding five million dol-

ernment has a monthly payroll

are available to colored citizens.
(AFRO Staff Photo by Wells)

# A-Bomb Secret s Found at Oak

By RUFUS WELLS Staff Correspondent

(This article on employment conions at the atomic bomb plant, Oak Ridge, Tenn., is the second f a series.)

OAK RIDGE, Tenn.—The skilled and the professional jobs at the atomic production plants here, the

amples of the incomic production plants here, the following ones paying decent living rages, are reserved for whites.

So far, attempts of minority group citizens to obtain jobs as painters, welders, electricians or painters, trombile painters, welders, electricians or painters, welders, electricians or painters, velocity or painters, trombile painters, welders, electricians or painters, velocity or painters, trombile painters, trombile painters, the hospital black from the fighting St. Knoxville, who has been at the hospital six years;

Mrs. Juliette Chambers and Miss or painters, trombile painters, tro wages, are reserved for whites.
So far, attempts of minority
group citizens to obtain jobs as
painters, welders, electricians or
even truck drivers have failed. The
usual procedure of the employment

One of the most flagrant ex-positions

amples of the in-

lege graduate, who works in Y10, the Oak Ridge National Laberatory. A chemistry major, Mr. lated instances colored persons are Chambers sought a job as lab working at skilled jobs, completely technician. He was told there integrated with other workers. Of were no openings and offered the 1000 performs working are, however of some 400 colored persons working are, holding such one of the most flagrant over resisting.

No Hospital Discrimination

At the same time, however, the laboratory was advertising for working conditions at the hospital are excellent. They serve patients of both races.

I found no evidence of racial segregation or discrimination at the bosoite.

The only other place at Oak Ridge where colored persons are employed in professional jobs is in the Atonic Energy Commission administration by Oding.

Here, Mrs. Johnnie L. Johnson of Nashville, Tenn., has been imployed as clerk-stenographen in the bersonel statistics division succe May, 1950. Her hullend, Jink Johnson, is district than ager of Universal Life Insulance Co. in Knoxville. They have three children.

They have three children.

The only other place at Oak Ridge where colored persons are operated by private concerns through contracts.

Anti-Bias Clause Meaningless

These contracts bear a clause which forbids discrimination in employment based on race. Yet there isn't a single colored skilled tradesman or truck driver on the entire reservation.

Responsibility for the lack of skilled colored workers at Oak Ridge rests solely with the Atomic Energy Commission. Some residents here say the unions are responsible, others blame the Carbicle of the contracts.

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Responsibility for the lack of skilled colored workers at Oak Ridge rests solely with the Atomic Energy Commission. Some residents here say the unions are responsible, others blame the Carbicle of the contracts.

Also working in the administra-tion building is Miss Thelma Bry-the largest plant.

But AEC, as a Federal GovernBut AEC, as a Federal Govern-Also working in the administra-tion building is Miss Thelma Bry-tion building is Miss Thelma Bry-But AEC, as a Federal Govern-

Clinton, Tenn. is the practical employment picture here is "a lit colored laborers were given these nurse.

You can quote me on that. We don't get many applications from colored people here, probably because they can find more de-

sirable jobs in other places where living conditions for them are

At X-10, the Oak Ridge National aboratory, where a broad researc program is being conducted in many fields related to atomic energy, 100 colored persons are employed. With the exception of five Laboratory, where a broad research en help, janitors or laborers.

150 in Electro-Magnetic Plant

In the electromagnetic plant, called Y-12, a total of 1400 persons are employed, 150 of them colored.

In the giant gaseous diffusion plant for the production of uranium-235, a total of 2,200 persons are employed, including 60 colored men. During the wartime employ-ment peak, 400 colored workers were in the plant.

The vast majority of workers here earn from \$1.46 to \$2.11 an hour. But the colored workers are in unskilled brackets, earning from \$1.17 to \$1.60 an hour. They are consistently denied an opportunity to advance to better-paying jobs.

paying lobs.

It must be remembered that the production plants here, while owned production plants here, while owned concerns I found no evidence of racial by the Federal Government are

signing white laborers to special 2

I found one other professional o "I have found no evidence of racial discrimination. The applications are acted on according center. She obtained the job throug to merit and qualification alone. The center of the cent

# The Real A-Bomb Secret As Found at

as messengers."

From Washington comes only silence. Next week the Courier will carry the text of the two

### By RUFUS WELLS AFRO Staff Writer

residents here. There was a time person must pay at least \$11.50 for when it was a problem for whites the same type of room. too, but that day has passed.

Valley, the jim crow community jority.
where non-white Americans must live on this government-owned When a colored resident makes a reservation, you hear complaints call for maintenance, these calls

2. In some instances colored peo-ple da more tent for similar, accommodations than whites.

directly to the Roane-Anderson maintenance office and no "check" is made.

3. The dormitories here are inadequate, since they do not have private rooms, and frequently you have to pass through another room to get to your own.

4. Visitors hesitate to come to Gamble Valley because the guest house in which they must live rents for \$96 a month. That's too much money, according to residents here.

About 1200 people live in Gamble Valley, a neat little community consisting of 286 duplex houses, 15 single 'cement block houses, and seven one-story apartment houses now used as dormitories.

The Gamble Valley section, forwhite people, also has a small shopping center, a recreation hall and a recently-completed church

building.

Though housing is inadequate in the Valley, only four of the seven buildings rented as dormitories are in use. Three others are vacant.

It is common knowledge here that these vacant buildings could be occupied immediately if they were rented as one-bedroom apartments rather than as dormitory units. For some reason, officials

have not elected to do this. Gamble Valley housing project

has a white manager, Glon Silvia, and a colored assistant manager, Brandon H. Barton, of Knoxville.

Dornically rooms for colored people for single and double occupancy, and higher than those for

whites. In Camble Valley single dorm come rent for \$17.25. Single dorm fooms for whites rent for

OAK RIDGE, Tenn. — Housing Double dormitory rooms for major problem for colored whites rent for \$10, but a colored

However, with the overall rent Since the war ended thousands of increase to become effective Aug. housing this have been erected 1, double rooms for whites will go up to \$14, while those for colored them are standing many of will go up to \$13.50, an example As scomas you arrive in Gamble of discrimination against the ma-

There are other inconsistencies. about housing. Briefly, the issues are channelled through the colored housing office that "check" is made before a maintenance workness only one door leading outside, while those for white have two exits.

directly to the Roane-Anderson

The official answer to this is that it would be a good thing if a check could be made on all maintenance calls, but the distances involved prohibit it. How-

also contend that skilled colored workers hesitate to come to Oak merly a trailer development for Ridge because of the housing dif-

> **NEXT WEEK: Recreation Riddles** at Oak Ridge.

By TREZZVANT W. ANDERSON

Less than two years ago the Courier bared to a surprised nation the shocking revelations of rad tion at Oak Ridge, Tenn. The stabulace of the stomic bomb. It wilk hose reversions to shake the Atomic Energy Compression into taking fanedial steps.

At that time David E. Liliennal Energy Commission, on June 6

this newspaper had to send a caustic note to Mr. Lilienthal's office Oak Ridge.

Now-at a time when every given the facts. ever, officials say, it is possible to make on the spot checks.

One of the cement block houses has been furnished and is reserved as a guest house. It rents for \$96 a month \$20 a month for \$96 a month, \$30 a week or \$6 on two Federal projects, the Hy we set forth in the enclosed coma day. Some of the single dormi- drogen Bomb Project in lower munication (copy of a brief suba day. Some of the single dormitory rooms are also made available for visitors.

South Carolina and the Gaseous mitted to Boyer)."

Nesidents say the guest house is empty practically all the time bemost ambitious projects of their ergy Commission did not state world.

But the racial discriminations THE CHARGE at the H-Bomb project and the once again, as in the Courier's case with the AEC-now heard by Gordon Dean, former head if the TVA - the strong protess against the discrimination and strong requests for remedial action by the NAACP and in the Urban League are being casually Washington, D. C.

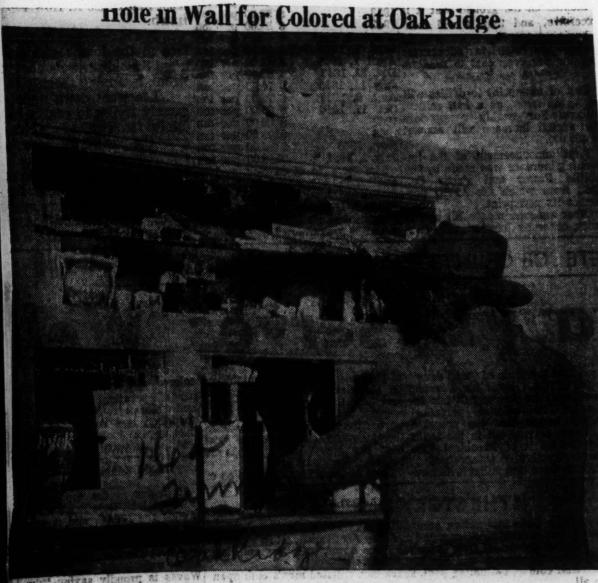
was chairman of the AEC, and to acquaint Boyer with the situation. With Mr. Mitchell were Urban League board members Sidney Hollander and Sadie Alexto secure even courteous ac ander; Julius Thomas and two knowledgment of the situation at representatives of the Richmond Urban League. Mr. Boyer was

taxpayer in the U.S.A. is facing Nothing happened. On June 13 the heaviest tax load in American Mr. Mitchell informed AEC chair-

cause the rent is too high. They kind ever undertaken in the whole that it was prepared to act favorably in the matters."

The brief given Mr. Boyer Paducah project are being challenged by the two biggles or anizations in the world dedicated to Negro welfare: the NAACP and the National Urban League. And and charged them with violating and charged them with violating present labor legislation. The Du Pont Company operates the H-Bomb project, and the Carbide and Carbon Company operates the diffusion plant in Kentucky.

The Urban League charged the AEC with failing to use Negro ignored by the powers-that-be in women in clerical and other capacities in the Savannah River project, and "in addition the bet-Here the facts. The ter educated Negro applicant NAACP's Washington Bureau diseems to be entirely by-passed, rector, Clarence M'thell, held a and has been denied employment conference with Marion W. Boy-of jobs commonly held by Negroes throughout the South, such



im crow bus station at Oak finds colored citizens being wall—(AFRO Staff Photo by

# he Real A-Bomb Secret As Found at Oak Ridge

OAK RIDGE, Tenn. — This gov-nent owned city, hidden in the great Valley of Tennessee, about no miles southwest of Knowville, takes great pride in being at the

birthplace of the atomic bomb.

Its residents boast of the way they kept the

First of d series on Tenn. home of

secret here has of World War II. But the real

ing and recreation.

5 Million for White Only Each year the Federal Government spends a billion dollars of the services than the

monthly payroll exceeds five mil-lion dollars. But there isn't a single colored person, employed in a skilled trade. There isn't even a colored truck driver on the entire

reservation.

In the giant plants where U235 is separated from pure
uranium, eplored persons are

During a four-day tour of the su is being flagrantly violated here.

2. That the outmoded practices of racial segregation are being enforced more rigidly on this government reservation than in some other areas farther south.

Faithful Few at Work

In future articles I will tell how colored residents here pay higher rents than whites, but get inferior quarters; how the homes for whites have two doors leading out-side, while those for colored peo-

ship of the Army engineers late in 1942 when the families living here were ordered to move because the property was being "condemned for military purposes." est industriate world.

During the world worked her cians, they duced to la

The government paid two and a half million dollars for some 60,000 acres, half of which are in Anderson County and half in Roane

County:
The city of Oak Ridge was built by the government at a cost of 76 million dollars during World War II to provide living accomodations for the construction, op-erating and scientific personnel of the huge atomic energy pro-duction and research centers.

for the purpose of making the ter, and to me Oak Ridge was the atomic bomb, is not an ordinary headuarters of the atomic age.

But after the first day, after the on it is owned by the Federal government. No one lives here who

80,000 persons lived here. Today, South. the population remains at a stable 32,000.

1,200 Colored Residents
About 1,200 of the residents are colored persons who live in a hous-ing project called Gamble Valley.

The majority of the colored residents are uneducated farmhands, who came here from points farther south during the war to do unskilled work on construction jobs.

There is still a great deal of construction underway in the Oak Ridge area, and even more is being planned. But the farsighted leaders here are interested in having col ored people working in the permanent A-bomb set up.

The Oak Ridge project was op-erated at first by the Army engi-neers who started it. The project was turned over to the Atomic Energy Commission on Jan. 1, 1947. The entire reservation covers an area 17 miles in length and approximately time miles wide. The city page, known a townsite," occupies an areasix miles long and one mile wide.

Though the Atomic Energy Commission is the final authori-

ty here, actual operation of the city is done by the Roane-Anderson Company, a contracting
firm and Desidiary of the Turner Construction, Company of
New York.

There are three main sections of
the production plant, each located
in a separate valley, shielded from

ple have only one; and how a faithful few citizens of both races are working to alleviate such conditions.

As for Oak Ridge itself, it is impossible to give a true picture without going back to its begin ning. The project started under sponsor ship of the Army engineers late in the world.

There are three main sections of the production plant, each located in a separate valley, shielded from the others. The largest section, called "K-25," is ought in a building a half - fine long and four stories him of the Army engineers late in the world.

During the war, colored men worked here as laboratory technicians, they have since been pe-duced to lab attendants.

The other sections include an electromagnetic plant known as Y-12, and the Oak Ridge National Laboratory, a nuclear research center called "Y-10."

In the three plants about 10,000 persons are employed.

Many Different Things

Oak Ridge is many different things to the newcomer. Before ar-It must be remembered that Oak riving here, I had read scores of Ridge, which was created solely articles on the atomic bomb cen-

jim crow bus station and the hole government. No one lives here who in the wall there where colored is not connected with one of the persons buy their food, Oak Ridge various plants.

In 1945, just before the atomic city filled with rank racial prebomb destroyed Hiroshima, about judice that is typical of the Old

I stood in the bus station and watched food being shoved out to colored American citizens (at the regular price) and wondered how government officials cap-able of advanced scientific re-search could be so far behind in their human relations policy.

The segregated bus station and the hole in the wall where colored Americans must purchase their food are the first things to greet the newcomer to Oak Ridge. They prepare him for other inequalities found at every turn in Oak Ridge. atomic energy center of the world.

Next Week: — Employment at Oak Ridge.)

# The Real A-Bomb Secret As Found at Oak Ridge

BY RUFUS WELLS AFRO Staff Writer

The motion picture theater, swimming pool, bowling alleys and tennis courts, are open to white only.

Officials here admitted that there are governedy the straight of the remedy the straight. William Bonnote, mayor of Oak Ridge, said he felt there should be a movie for colored persons. (He didn't, perish the thought, suggest that both races might attend the same theatre. He are didnered as theater in Gamble Valley, but haven't been able to get anyone to bid. I have been told that the establishment would not be profitable because only 1200 people live haven't been able to get anyone to bid. I have been told that the establishment would not be profitable because only 1200 people live haven't been able to get anyone to bid. I have been told that the establishment would not be profitable because only 1200 people live have done a commendable job of organizing teams and providing recreational outlets for the youth of Gamble Valley. But with addition-granted a monopoly on showing all facilities, much more could be movies to colored. Of course, we couldn't allow that."

No Movie Shows

Mr. Miller said policemen are assigned on the basis of need alone, and that at time, usually Saturday nights, a heavier patrol is on duty in Gamble Valley than in other parts of the reservation. The most frequently heard complaint here is that no movie show is available. Many persons think the recreation situation would be greatly improved if colored residents were allowed to attend movies for whites, or given a theater of their own.

With the limited facilities available, Mr. Scott and Mrs. Fleming have done a commendable job of organizing teams and providing recreational outlets for the youth of Gamble Valley. But with additional facilities, much more could be done.

Next Week: Oak Ridge Wrestles With its Problems; also full page The motion picture theater, swim-Ridge.'

William Scott of Knoxville, a with its Problems; also full page graduate of Tennessee State Colege, is director of the recreaiton center in Gamble Valley. The

rame building has an auditorium, music room, library and sewing room, also a pool table. Walls of the building are in bad condition and there are gaping holes in the pool room walls.

Mrs. Vivian Fleming of Johnson City, Tenn., also works at the center. She instructs a music group and has charge of other activities for girls. Mrs. Fleming was educated at Morris Brown College and Hampton Institute.

Mr. Scott said he thought the recreation program there was "ad equate," but admitted that teenagers often frequented taverns after the center had closed for the

Minimum of Recreation

With a minimum of wholesome recreation, young people of the Valley turn to taverns and gambling. It is not uncommon to see young men shooting dice on the streets in the day. At night these games shift to the dormitories where they frequently end in cutting or shooting scrapes.

Some leaders of Gamble Valley think colored policemen would

solve the crime problem. At present the Valley is policed by white officers operating in radio cars from Oak Ridge proper.

I asked George E. Miller, direc-

(Fourth in a series of articles on Oak Ridge, Tenn., birthplace of the atomic bomb.

OAK RIDGE, Tenn.—The recretion of the situation. Our problems in Gamation picture at Oak Ridge is not ble Valley are no better nor worse a pretty one for colored residents than, in any other, part of Oak pretty one for colored residents. than in any other part of Oak



SAVOY V. HALE JR.

in 1944. His home is at Van,

# Negro Welder Is First Negro Food Checker

Hired in Arkansas There was a picture on the front page of The Dallas Express not so long ago which carried this headline: "First Negro Food Checker Employed by Large Dallas Firm." The cut lines said that Mrs. Helen Jorda Winn had been given

cut lines said that Mrs. Helen Jorda Winn had been given amployment as a food checker by "The R. C. Rains Super Grocery and Mrs. Winn stated that she loves her work and finds it very interesting."

It we would one stop and contemplate the millions of dollars which the Negroes of Dallas spend in procery stores and markets where there are no Negro food checkers, and where Negroes occupy none of the more desirable and better paying positions, the employment of this first Negro food checker is at once the more desirable and something which should have shocking effect upon us at the same time? the same timeson and

When we study about the matter we must realize that we have a duty to our children and to future generations of Negroes never to be satisfied until there are grocery stores and markets owned and managed by Negroes and grocery stores and markets where there are Negro food chackers commensurate with the money that we spend in grocery sets precedent stores and markets. Under our American form of government and economy good jobs and good incomes are produc-TEXARKANA, Tex.—Savoy Ved by purchasing power. We have the purchasing power, lale Jr., 28, former student of but the good jobs and the good incomes which are produced As ansas. AM—and M. Colege but the good jobs and the good incomes which are produced pine Brun, And, had been the by our purchasing power in the main go to others.

The produced incomes which are produced incom

Red River Arsonal Planthere, as thing in becoming the first Negro food checker, let us all a comb radio, wence. The Arsonal Planthere as thing in becoming the first Negro food checker, let us all a comb radio, wence. The Arsonal Fordmore Negro food checkers in similar food stores and mark-motor Company in Freemand, ets, as well as in stores and markets owned and managed Calif, before entering the Navy by Negroes.

Special to The News

DENTON, Texas, June 15.-A credited Friday with having saved a 60-mile-an-hour freight train from destruction.

Austin Bridge Company, started the chain of events that stopped the train from going into a washout. Then, without telling anyone what the had done, he went on home.

Officials of the Austin Bridge

son's action until they were questioned Friday by a newspaperman. Heavy rain had washed out part the roadbed of the Texas & cific Railway tracks at the Den-Creek crossing three miles orth of Roanoke. Missouri-Kansas-

exas trains use the T&P tracks be-

tween Denton and Fort Worth.

Anderson saw the railroad bed giving way from his station on a Dallas Negro nightwatchman was near-by road-building job about 6:45 a.m. Thursday. He ran to the Denton-Fort Worth Highway, 200 yard away and informed spass-

Officials of the Austin Bridge train, pulling eighty-six cars and due in Roanoke about 7.15

due in Roanoke about 7:15 a.m.

The the divergin was traveling at an estimated sixty miles an hour when flagged.

Three other M-K-T trains, including two passenger trains, were delayed from two to three hours while repairs were made

### **NEGROES PLAY INCREASING ROLE IN** U. S. MARITIME EMPLOY

BY JAMES EGERT ALLEN

axes of stone into an instrument the policy changed in our military have the modeln sea-going floating palaces of finest steel. Civilization Recently, due to consistent was extended through the adven- pressure, some changes began, turesome spirit which carried early first in the Navy followed by the

the deep blue. Then came the use driven by a Negro Ensign. of steam which added to the speed Just this past week, I met seven of ocean liners. Today it is the other Negro cadets in the Mer-

while enroute from Europe, re-state of Inipois. He expects to vealed a maize of most intricate graduate in another year with the and complex machinery used to rank of Ensign in the Merchant send that vessel across the deep Marine and Lieutenant JG in the college level.

in marine service has been con-follow the traditions of the sea. sistent and steady in this country. Ancient history records the nautical skill of black men who traded with Ancient Greece and Rome. Men of color made Carthage a famed seaport in its day. The European nations offered equal opportunities for men of color to carry their commodities to the new world. Columbus had a Negro as captain of one of his three ships which touched American

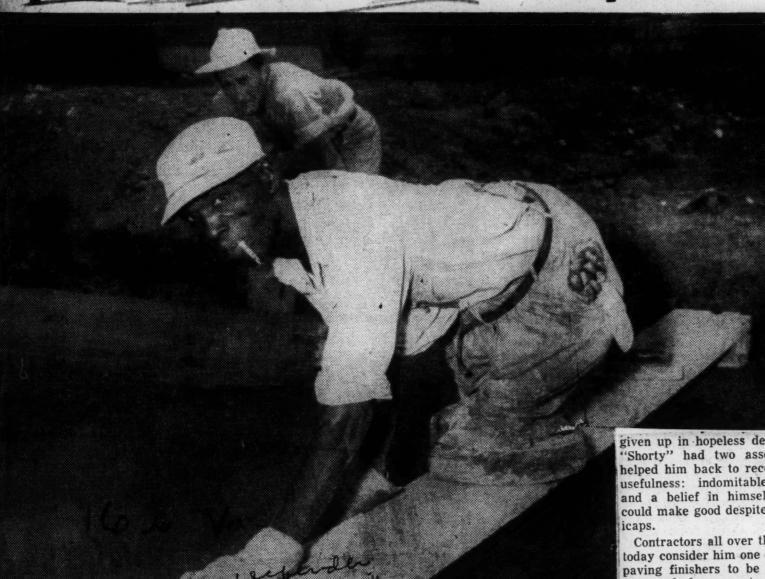
shores. In the American Revolution, Negro sailors fought side by NEW YORK-Transportation by side with whites. Perry's notable water, no doubt dates halk to the victory on Lake Erie in the War very beginning of man's extrence. The trunk of a tree carved out by capable of riding the waves has and naval departments. The only been improved upon until we now positions available to Negro sailors

man into new areas. There he be- Air Force and the Army. West gan to exchange goods, ideas and Point has graduated several Nemores, all of which served to groes in the past few years. Anwiden the educational horizon and napolis has opened its doors. While further the frogress of mindind in Chicago in 1941, I was among Later the oar was supplanted a group of representatives of the by the sail and some of the thrill-NAACP invited to inspect the ing stories of the sea are based Great Lakes Naval Training Staupon the swift sailing clipperstion. The seven cars which came with their white wings covering to transport the group was each

Diesel engine, the costly turbine chant Marine Academy located on and the electric dynamos sending the former homester of Walter P. cargo and human freight to all Chrysler, in King's Point, long corners of the earth.

Island. Over eight mundred cadets A recent visit to the engine room are enrolled in this institution. My of the gigantic liner, The Liberte, guide was a Negro cadet from the waters at thirty or more knots Naval Reserve. He will be the per hour. To operate such a ship, possessor of a degree in engineerthe crew of the engine room must ing and will be prepared to fill a be skilled artisans and deft engine- responsible position on any vessel ers. Nautical science has reached sailing the high seas. Just a few the stage of a profession and those years ago, no dark faces were seen trained in it are recognized gradu-ar King's Point, Today, with the ates of scientific institutions on the opportunity available, more than seven should be there provided The fight for Negro integration they intend to work, study and

# No Legs, But 'Shorty' Davis Is Expert Cement Finisher Anyhow



P. M. SHORTY DAVIS ON THE JOB

By MABEL HOLT

N CHARLESTON, W. Va., "Shorty" Davis, foreman at the Ashby Construction Co., is considered a top-notch cement finisher. He has helped to build airports, boulevards and buildings. Good cement-finishers are hard to find but are not novelties. The astonishing thing about "Shorty" Davis is that he has no legs.

left forefinger. He got his nick- scaled mine ladders a day. "Shopty," after the acci- On his job, he uses home made

An ordinary man might have er. Everywhere he goes crowds kneepads of tire casings and leath-

of curious onlookers gather to watch his amazingly dexterous movements.

Says "Shorty" about hipself. "I love my work. Being # ft. 11 in. tall has its advantages, because I'm close to my work and don't have to worry about backaches from stooping." He added that he has never been fired from a job in his life.

Fifteen years ago, he met and married Dorothy Price, a girl who believed in him and loved him for what he was. Proud Papa "Shorty" says that outside of Dorothy, the best thing that's happened to him was the birth of heir two children, Lottie Marie, two years, and Phillip McKinley who made his natal bow just three weeks ago. Father Davis ably

supports his brood with no assist-

Sundays, when the Davises go to church, "Shorty" puts on his artificial legs and stretches himself to the solemn dignity of 5 ft. 7 inches of Mr. Davis. But come Monday, he's "Shorty" again, swinging his trewel with deft movements, wearing his great warm smile, and showing the world that "you can't keep a good man down."

given up in hopeless despair, but "Shorty" had two assets which helped him back to recovery and usefulness: indomitable courage and a belief in himself that he could make good despite his hand-

Contractors all over the country today consider him one of the best paving finishers to be found. He has worked on construction jobs in Texas, Tennessee, Michigan, and California, and worked on a Twenty-seven years ago P. M. 57 story skyscraper in New York, Davis was an automobile mechan- going all the way from the foundaic in Richmond, Va. One day he tion to the top. He uses his powerwas working under a car when it fully strong arms to climb ladwas working under a car when it ders; and while working on the slipped off the jack, severing both Woolworth building in Charleston, his legs below the knees and his

### Elevated To Cashiering Post At Colonial Stores In Norfolk



Something new has been added in the Colonial Store, located on Olney road near Church street, with the promotion of Mrs. Mary Green (at cash register) to the position of checker, the first colored employe to be elevated to this position in one of the Colonial Stores in this area.

Mrs. Green, wife of Jerimiah Green of Burton Station, Princess Anne county, came to Norfolk from Hamilton, N. C., nine years ago. Eight of those years were spent as an employee of the Colonial Stores. Her first job was in the Colley avenue store as bagger. In 1949 she was transferred to the Monticello avenue store, at Market street, as helper to the candy maker and later worked as baker's assistant.

Since March 17. Mrs. Green has been serving customers at the cash register in the Colonia Store on Olney road.

Before coming to Norfolk Mrs. Green was a student at the W. C. Chance Training School, Parmalee, N. C.

366 Negros in Richmond Listed as City Employes

RICHMOND, Va., July 12.—Richmond has 366 Negro municipal employes to stand seventh highest among 16 major Southern cities checked in a survey prepared by Hareld O. Dewitt, industrial secretary of the Richmond Urban League. School employer are not included.

Houston topped the list with 1,007 Negro city employes Norfolk, the only other Virginia city included in the survey was third with 663

ployed in managerial or professional positions ranke fast of the cities surveyed in this category, while Richmond was sixth with 34.

legro Employment in Skills Rises in South: 6,000 Hold Municipal Jobs in 16 States

ATLANTA (ANP) — men disclosed that six southern cities have a combined total of employment of Negroes in skill 69—a number which includes six ed posttlons in the south has captains and four lieutenants.

sue of "New South," monthly bul-letin of the Southern Regional

However, he says the survey or shows that no one city has opened up as many as shethird of these classifications to qualified Negroes.

municipalities in such clerical satisfactory. In most cases, the capacities as mimeograph operatype of Negro applicant who is tor, clerk-stenographer, and cashier; in such service occupations as fireman, policeman bailiff, and dog-catcher; in semi-skilled occupations as paver and equipment operators; in skilled positions as foreman, painter and bricklayer; and in professional fields as a sign, the greatest source of the story of of the and in professional fields as social worker, physician, nurse and municipal judge.

In a breakdown by degree of

skills, the following totals were working at jobs below their high-amassed from the 16 cities sur- est skill, or who are unemployed veyed; managerial-professions, 468; clerical, 46; semi-profession-al, 71; skilled, 43; semi-skilled, 269; service and unskilled, 5,590.

Cities concerned in the survey were Atlanta, Birmingham, Dallas, Fort Worth, Houston, Jacksonville, Fla.; Knoxville, Tenn.; Little Rock, Louisville, Mani, Nachalla New Orleans, Nachalla Nashville, New Orleans, Norfolk, Oklahoma City, Richmond, Va.; and San Antonio, Texas.

Houston was the top-ranking city with a total of 1,007 Negro employees. Second was Atlanta with 768 and third, Birmingham, with 675. Little Rock had the lowest number of municipal work-

ers, 41.

The city departments employing the largest number of Negroes were, public works, 2,628; public utilities, 1,143; and health, 1,096. The smallest number were in the finance department-two

A special survey of Negro fire-

ed positions in the south has progressed in a "very satisfactory" manner, according to Harold O. DeWitt, industrial secretary of the Richmond (Va.) Usban league, currently serving as acting industrial relations director of the regue's sourcern field division.

His report on a survey conducted by the Richmond branch and published in the May-June is sue of "New South," monthly bulled to the south of the south of the survey conducted by the Richmond branch and published in the May-June is sue of "New South," monthly bulled to the south of the south

A breakdown of firemen in the six cities is as follows:

letin of the Southern Regional council gives some rather illuminating facts about the upswing of Negro employment above the unskilled level.

The report shows that 6,000 Negroes are employed as municipal workers in 16 southern cities, that Negroes in general hold over 110 different job classifications above the unskilled level.

However he says the survey of the southern of the says the survey of the says the says the survey of the says the says

0; lieutenants, 0; other, 6; total,

DeWitt summarized the results of the survey by saying: "The his-Negroes are employed by in the jobs listed has been very

sion...the greatest source of untapped labor in the south and in many other areas is the huge number of Negro workers who are est skill, or who are unemployed because of the undemocratic hiring practices of the region."



James Arthur Jackson, 66, who years of which have been served as State law librarian. He also of service as an employee of the served as court crier and sustant in Charleston, W.Va., 19 preme Court messenger.

years of which have been served Jackson was married to Miss as State law librarian. He also Gertrude D. Campbell on July 23, served as court crier and St. 1914.

### ONLY ONE IN NATION:

Arthur Jackson, only colored state law librarian in the United States, completed 50 years of service May 1. He is now oldest in point of service of all State employees.

In 1901, at the age of 15 he became assisted to the faire brarian and field that post for 19 years. He has been count for in 1921, he was made Supreme CHARLESTON, W. Va.-James

In 1921, he was made Supreme Court librarian. He held this temporary position for four years. He was then appointed State law li-

The library holds the decision of every court of record in the United States, the courts of highest record in all United States possessions, and those of England, the British Isles and all her possessions.

### Skilled in Athletics

In spite of his 66 years, he still acts with a vigor that is reminiscent of his athletic youth, when he skated, boxed, wrestled, played football and excelled in tennis. From about 1903 to 1909, he was singles tennis champion in W. Va.

As State law librarian, Jackson draws an annual salary of \$4,200. He supervises the purchasing, rebinding and cataloging; does re-search work and handles practieally everything pertinent to the library.

His lone assistant is J. F. Lawerence, 69-year-old former miner of Raymond City.

. Has Grown to 150,000 Volumes Jackson has seen the library row from 10,000 to about 150,000 volumes.

Seven years ago he earned a citation from the W. Va. bar association as a "faithful, courteous and efficient attache of the court." He has served under 28 Supreme Court judges, eight of whom are still living.

They are the parents of three daughters, Mrs. Laura Brown of Institute, W. Va., a teacher in Carter G. Woodson Junior High School at St. Albans, Mrs. Jane L. Jones of Denver, Colo., wife of Maj. H. L. Jones, who was in the air force

in Korea, and Miss Barbara Jackson, a teacher in Topeka.

Jackson is proud of his great realm of books that have been accumulated over the years. They are assembled neatly on four floors in a stack room that adjoins reading quarters and the offices of the

# Copy of Act Sent to 22,800 Employers Clerical, Skilled Fields Opened; Unions Give Support, Broadcasts Aid

Men and women have now been employed in skilled and unskilled production jobs by a large manufacturer. Men have for the first time been hired in one of Milwaukee's major industries in the food processing area. One young woman was offered a job as power sewer in a plant where she had originally been told, "we do not hire colored workers."

Retailer Hires Over 50

Since FEPC in the State, one retailer began hiring colored and women in the office, in vice and in non-service functures. About 50 have been employed the fall of 1949 with about in office and clerical jobs.

Another retailer, after a con-cence with a Division representa-te has employed men and wom-in the office and in non-serv-functions with one of the young en having recently been upgrad-to supervisor. One young girl

is hired in a large downtown fice; another was taken on in downtown office of a national anization.

MILWAUKEE—Many job gains for colored applicants in Wisconsin were cited by the Wisconsin adustrial Commission of the Fair young woman was denied admittance to the plant's employment and (1948-50) report.

In addition to announcing the opening of certain former closed to fields, the commission reported that it had istributed posters bout the State FEP. Act to over 22,800 employers and 1800 labor mions.

That it had printed miscellaneous matter about fair, employment, sent out 48 speakurs on the subject, had nine radio broadcasts and one television program and participated in several conferences.

Examples Cited

Division representatives who acted in some of the cases, cited a number of examples:

A young woman sent to a hospital for a job was told it had been taken. After contact by the Division, she was given the job as stenographer on the basis of aer qualifications.

Men and women have now been employed in skilled and unskilled